

# Merald Tribune

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Established 1887

PARIS WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Sun. 55-61 (10-5). Tomorrow and  
Sat. temp. 52-57 (11-3). LONDON: Partly  
y. Temp. 50-55 (10-7). Tomorrow  
Paris temp. 52-55 (12-7). CHANNEL: Mod-  
erate. Part. Temp. 50-57 (10-3). NEW  
York: Part. Temp. 45-52 (7-10). Yesterday's  
high 52, low 40.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 4

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	40 P.
Belgium	12 S.	Luxembourg	10 P.
Denmark	22 S.	Norway	12 P.
France	10 S.	Netherlands	1 P.
Germany	10 S.	Portugal	25 S.
Greece	10 S.	Spain	18 P.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	17 S.
India	10 S.	Switzerland	12 S.
Iran	10 S.	Turkey	12 S.
Italy	10 S.	U.S. Military	30 S.
Jordan	10 S.	Yugoslavia	40 P.

27,920

## Europe's Image Is EEC Focus As Talks Begin

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The European Economic Community's summit meeting began today with leaders moving and agreeing to increase intra-community cooperation, but still facing differences in the key areas of foreign relations and regional development.

Following opening declarations by each country's leader, the nations got down to negotiations. By nightfall they had fixed the operation of the European monetary fund next year and were trying to agree on a European social policy that, in the words of the French spokesman, would attempt to "change the image of the community in the eyes of our youth."

Vague as that sounded, the emphasis of the first day's meeting was definitely on a new social policy for the nine countries. Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany presented a 14-page plan calling for coordinated policies on labor, social security, unemployment, regional development and environmental problems, and proposing a committee to do it. The French Prime Minister, Pierre Messmer, offered a similar plan.

**European Image Sought**  
The main theme running through the nine opening declarations was the desire to develop a European image. Prime Minister Edward Heath, of Britain, making his first appearance at an EEC summit meeting, said that alone, no European nation could hope to make its weight felt. "But we can find our place and make our voice heard if we work together," he said.

Mr. Heath called for Europe to "speak with a united voice" in international monetary negotiations. Tonight, a French spokesman said the nine nations had agreed to do that, although it was clear that they still have not agreed on what that united position is to be.

Relations with the United States were stressed in several opening declarations, with Mr. Brandt echoing President Nixon's call for "dynamizing" American relations with the community. In West German eyes, this would be some sort of institutionalized Atlantic body.

While the French have disagreed with this institutionalized concept, President Georges Pompidou pointed out in his opening remarks that of the nine nations only one—Ireland—was not in the Atlantic Alliance and said that it would be "absurd" to think that Europe could be directed against the United States.

But he said that Europe, although it should never cut itself off from the United States, should develop its personality. And he emphasized that this should first be done through economic and monetary union.

He said that Europe was ready both for trade negotiations and monetary talks with the United States and that the monetary talks should lead to a return to dollar convertibility, a new reserve structure and controls against capital flight.

Pompidou said that France would avoid "theological discussions" on the price of gold, but that someday the subject would have to be resolved.

The one concrete piece of business the nine nations accomplished today was in fixing the dates (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mr. Uhlir said the Atlantic management had now little hope that the company could be salvaged—either by official financing or by private backers. Between 40,000 and 80,000 passengers had booked with Atlantis for flights in the remaining months of this year, he added.

Mr. Uhlir said more than 5,200 of the stranded passengers were known to be in the United States awaiting their return to West Germany. Another 4,500 passengers were in Germany awaiting their return flight to America, he said. The Transport Ministry said that about 2,000 people were stranded in the Balkans and Turkey, and some 7,000 were in North Africa and European resorts.

Atlantis, in five years of business, had covered about 20 percent of this country's charter market, putting it second to Condor-Flugdienst—Lufthansa's charter offshoot. Three other West German charter companies—Palmair, Calair and Air Commerce—have folded in the past year.

The Transport Ministry had immediately issued an urgent appeal to West German diplomatic missions and airlines to help bring back the tourists, many of whom were on trips to the United States.

The airline, unable to pay off series of debts which fell due last month, was the fourth West German charter company to be wound up this year. The liquidation will leave about 870 employees out of work.

Today's announcement followed the failure of plans to double the company's capital, chief executive Uhlir told a press conference in Frankfurt, where seven of the company's jet jets were lying idle on the tarmac. The eighth was flying back from Nairobi, and it too will be grounded.

The capital-increase plan, involving a 35 percent participation in KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and an unnamed foreign travel concern, fell through when the state government declined to provide necessary bridging finance, Mr. Uhlir said. He



EUROPEAN SUMMIT—From left: French President Georges Pompidou, West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt and Chancellor Willy Brandt at EEC meeting yesterday.

## Aide Attacks Congress for Rejecting Limit

## Nixon May Try Own Spending Curb

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Despite congressional refusal to grant President Nixon the \$250-billion ceiling he sought on government outlays, the chief executive may impose appropriate money to hold down spending, the administration indicated today.

The Democratic-controlled Congress, which adjourned last night after also rejecting a grant of authority to the President to choose which programs he would cut, further favored the President by overriding his veto of a \$246-billion water-pollution-control bill.

Today, the administration struck back.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said that the President might decide on his own to impose some appropriated money in order to keep federal spending in check. The White House previously had said that it would not raise federal taxes if Congress

legislated a \$250-billion spending bill.

A few hours later, the President's chief domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlichman, expanded on Mr. Shultz's comments. The President, he said, is considering a combination of vetoes of some bills plus imposing to hold spending down and avoid a tax rise. Mr. Ehrlichman said that he believed it was still possible to avoid a tax increase but that Congress's rejection of the spending bill would make it more difficult.

The Treasury secretary told a news conference that, although Congress would not approve the ceiling that Mr. Nixon wanted, the administration's decision to measure clearly endorsed the idea of spending restraint.

"I want to tell you," Mr. Shultz said, "that the President is not going to go along with the big spending, tax-happy attitude that is so evident."

And underscoring the obvious tension of the Republican administration to hold the Democrats to blame for higher spending—and the consequent threat of higher taxes—he criticized Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, for voting "no" on the spending ceiling. Sen. McGovern, Mr. Shultz said, "voted for this tax-happy policy."

He said that President Nixon "is going to fight hard" to keep as close to the \$250-billion figure as he can.

Mr. Shultz blamed Congress for making it hard for the administration to avoid a tax rise because of its adjournment-rush action rejecting the spending ceiling and increasing spending.

Before Congress quit last night—the House at 8:47 p.m., the Senate at 8:51 p.m.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., in one of his most impassioned speeches since coming back to the Senate from the vice-presidency, argued that the Nixon demand for a ceiling was a trick and a demonstration of political fakery.

Sen. Humphrey said that Mr. Nixon—in his proposals to cut business taxes last year, his revenue-sharing proposals which just passed, and his heavy requests for military spending—was responsible in large measure for the deficit of more than \$25 billion expected this year, and that now he was trying to blame Congress.

Party lines failed to hold on the water pollution bill. The House Republican leader, Gerald Ford of Michigan, and Rep. William Harsha, R., Ohio, senior GOP member of the House Public Works Committee, as well as many other Republicans were among the 247 who voted to override the presidential veto.

Secretary Shultz said that Capitol Hill debate over the spending ceiling—although the legislators could not agree on how to impose it—amounted to congressional acknowledgment of the budget situation.

Whether all this added up to a genuine show of confidence or meant that Mr. Thieu is digging in against a peace agreement that would require his ouster is an open question.

Members of the National Assembly who have talked to Mr. Thieu in the past 24 hours said he expressed concern that the United States might reach a separate military compromise with North Vietnam, halting the bombing and mining in exchange for a release of prisoners of war.

Mr. Thieu has expressed similar fears in the past, warning that any such arrangement could be "extremely hazardous" for South Vietnam.

Legislators who attended a dinner with Mr. Thieu last night quoted him as saying "that the Nixon administration is feeling pressure from Congress to end the war and this pressure has been transferred to us." But they also quoted him as saying there is "no critical danger" and described him as relaxed and smiling.

Mr. Thieu met twice today with Mr. Kissinger and other leaders of the U.S. diplomatic and military team. In a long session this morning, the president was accompanied by Vice-President Tran Van Huong, Premier Tran Thien Khai, Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, two of his special assistants, South Vietnam's ambassador to Washington and the chief Saigon negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

The American delegation consisted of Mr. Kissinger, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Gen. Creighton Abrams, who is Army chief of staff, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Sullivan.

This evening, Mr. Thieu met for about 30 minutes with Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Bunker.

No Details Given

As usual, U.S. officials provided no information about the substance of the talks.

At the regular daily military briefing, however, Vu Khanh, the official government spokesman, read a statement saying the morning meeting was "aimed at reviewing the general situation and developments in the peace talks."

It said: "The American delegation

self had sought to become involved directly in the McGovern campaign.

The New York Times reported yesterday that at least 28 phone calls charged to Mr. Segretti's home phone or his credit card were made in the spring to the White House; to the home phone of Dwight L. Chapin, a close aide to President Nixon, and to the home or office of R. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House consultant who has been indicted in the alleged bugging of the Democratic National Headquarters.

Mr. Chapin and Mr. Hunt previously had been identified in news reports as Mr. Segretti's Washington contacts for an alleged campaign of harassment and disruption against Democratic candidates.

Yesterday, Ron Ziegler, President Nixon's press secretary, insisted that "no one here at the White House directed" activities involving "sabotage, spying and espionage."

But Mr. Ziegler, as before, did not specifically deny published reports about the link between Mr. Segretti and the two administration figures.

Mr. Segretti denied the original (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## German Heinrich Böll Wins Nobel in Literature

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Heinrich Böll, whose novels sketch a panoramic portrait of German middle-class society before, during and after World War II, today was named the 1973 winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

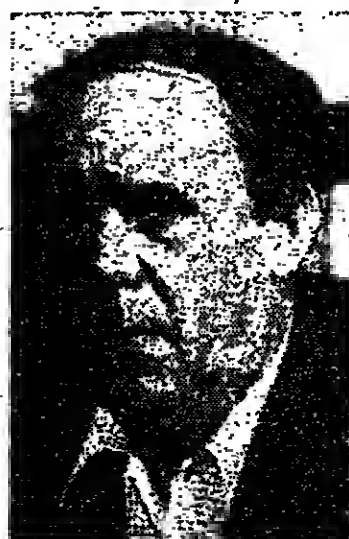
In selecting Mr. Böll as the first West German citizen to receive the prize since the war, the Swedish Academy cited him "for a body of fiction... that has contributed to the renewal of German literature."

His accession to the ranks of Nobel laureates comes one year after his close friend and political hero, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, was chosen by the Norwegian parliament for the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Böll, 55, will receive the literature prize from King Gustav Adolf VI of Sweden in Stockholm on Dec. 10. The prize carries with it a cash award of 433,000 Swedish crowns (approximately \$100,000).

Together with Gunter Grass, Mr. Böll is generally acknowledged to be one of the two pre-eminent novelists of the postwar period in Germany. He also has a wide following outside of Germany.

No German citizen has won the



Heinrich Böll

literature prize since Thomas Mann in 1929. In more recent years, the prize has gone to two other German-born writers—Herbert Marcuse in 1948 and Nelly Sachs in 1966—but both left Germany during the Nazi era and were named winners while citizens of other countries.

Despite his reputation in

## Wants Change by 'Democratic' Way

## Thieu Meets Kissinger, Again Bars Red Terms

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu reiterated today that South Vietnam will not accept the political terms demanded by the Communists for a negotiated settlement of the war and insisted that any change in the government would have to be approved by the people through "democratic methods."

Through a variety of official and unofficial channels, he also raised other obstacles that could delay a peace agreement. Among them was a renewed call for an international conference, with representatives from 10 Southeast Asian nations, to settle the region's future.

As Mr. Thieu embarked on a new round of talks with White House adviser Henry Kissinger, he also continued his recent efforts to re-establish personal contact with other South Vietnamese leaders and to discourage speculation that a negotiated end to the war was imminent.

An Open Question

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It said: "The American delegation

tion arrived in Vietnam as President Thieu continued broad consultations with the National Assembly, the Supreme Court and political parties, and he reiterated our position that we are determined to achieve a negotiated settlement of the war and insisted that any change in the government would have to be approved by the people through "democratic methods."

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The newspaper Tin Song, which is financed by one of Mr. Thieu's

closest advisers and often reflects official thinking, said tonight that Mr. Thieu is planning an address in which he will describe "the national situation" so the people can "determine their future."

Paris Talks Skip Session

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI)—The Vietnam peace talks skipped its weekly session today, allowing the European summit to take over its usual meeting site, the international conference hall on Avenue Kléber. The 164th session of the talks will be held next Thursday, negotiators said.

Lavelle Case Aftermath

Laird Slates 5 Reforms For Control of Military

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, insisting that the documented instances of unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam did not represent a collapse of civilian control of the military, outlined today a series of five steps that he said were aimed at "further strengthening" civilian authority.

These moves, he declared, should prevent a recurrence of a situation similar to the one in which Air Force Gen. John D. Lavelle reportedly ordered unauthorized raids against North Vietnam during the period from November, 1971, to April, 1972. False reports were filed on the circumstances of the engagements, with some being listed as "protective-reaction" strikes.

The general was subsequently removed from his post, reduced two grades and retired.

"In an informal meeting with newsmen at the Pentagon, Mr. Laird released copies of a letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, D-Miss., whose Senate Armed Services Committee conducted extensive hearings on the Lavelle case. Earlier this week, Sen. Stennis demanded to know how Mr. Laird intended to prevent a repetition of such unauthorized war activity.

Outline of Program

The steps outlined by Mr. Laird were the following:

- Creation of a new group of inspectors general in a unified command headquarters, such as the Pacific command in Hawaii, to conduct regular probes of operational procedures to insure that orders from Washington are being scrupulously carried out. They will report to the defense secretary through the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

- Existing Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine inspectors general will henceforth report to their civilian service secretaries, in addition to their respective military chiefs.

- A second deputy secretary of defense, a post authorized by Congress, will be directed to concentrate on maintaining operational control of forces in the field.

- The newly established Defense Investigative Service, a single agency centralizing the security investigative bodies of each of the armed forces, will work under the direct orders of the defense secretary, rather than of individual services.

- All echelons on command have been ordered to give closer (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kenyan, Tanzanian, Zambian Asians Ordered Out by Amin

KAMPALA, Oct. 19 (AP)—President Idi Amin announced tonight that all Asian citizens of Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia must leave Uganda by the Nov. 8 deadline originally set for the expulsion of other Asian non-citizens.

The government radio here quoted him as saying he had taken the decision "because of the continued sabotage by the Asians."

Until now, the expulsion program affected only British, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladesh nationals.

There are no reliable statistics of the number of Kenyan, Tanzanian and Zambian Asians here, but estimates vary from a few hundred to well over a thousand.

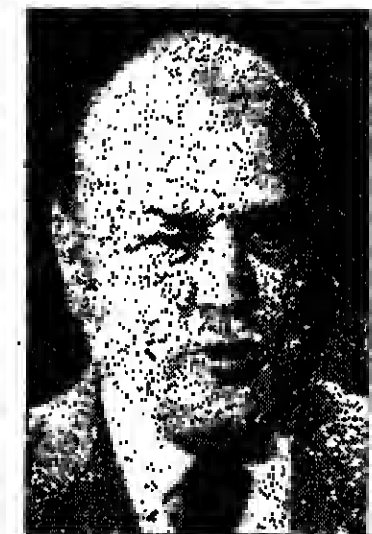
Gen. Amin warned earlier this week, in a telephone conversation with President Yomo Kenyatta of Kenya, that he was contemplating action against Kenyan, Tanzanian and Zambian Asians. He said that they had been attempting illegally to purchase the properties of Asian expellees here.

'Joined Hands'

He said today that Asians from these three neighboring countries had "joined hands with their fellow Asians in Uganda, and are now trying to export Uganda's currency and other commodities such as cars."

Gen. Amin said that some Asians were flying in from Zambia to smuggle out the property of Asian expellees here, while others were entering by road from Kenya and Tanzania.

The Ugandan leader said that non-citizen Asians here were "fully determined" that Uganda's plans to put its economy in the hands of Ugandan Africans should not succeed. He mentioned two recent cases of Ugandan citizen Asians trying to smuggle money out of the country.



Melvin Laird



## Violent Crisis in El-Fatah Reported Settled Peacefully

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—A crisis within the el-Fatah guerrilla organization which led to an outbreak of fighting in Lebanon has been settled peacefully, Arab diplomatic sources said here today.

The settlement was reached through the efforts of Mohammed Yassir, the Algerian ambassador in Beirut, who mediated in the dispute at the request of guerrilla leaders, the sources said.

Groups of el-Fatah guerrillas fought each other with machine guns and mortars in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon last Saturday, killing three. The situation there had remained tense since then.

The dispute was officially explained by el-Fatah as an attempt to end the "indiscipline"

of a local guerrilla officer, Abu Youssef al-Kayed.

Guerrilla sources said that Mr. Kayed opposed the understanding reached last month between the guerrilla movement as a whole and the Lebanese government to ward off further Israeli attacks on south Lebanon by freezing guerrilla activity there and pulling troops from the villages.

Reports from the Bekaa last night said that Mr. Kayed and several hundred armed followers had surrendered after being besieged by guerrilla forces loyal to the top el-Fatah leader, Yasser Arafat.

The diplomatic sources said that Mr. Kayed commanded "tangible support" among el-Fatah guerrillas. Before the dispute, he had been one of Mr. Arafat's senior aides, they said.

After the fighting last weekend, el-Fatah issued a statement accusing him of rebelling after being dismissed from the organization for indiscipline.

Meanwhile, Lebanese President Suleiman Frangieh today told the cabinet that the Israeli air raids over Lebanon territory last Sunday had opened a "new page" in Israeli attacks.

The president expressed the hope that world opinion would view "this new type of attack, which Israel admits is unjustified," without any bias and take the "appropriate measures."

Israeli planes attacked several targets last weekend, inflicting a number of casualties and material damage. Lebanon has complained to the United Nations Security Council about the Israeli action.

Not Obligated to Wait

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Israel said yesterday that it is "not obliged to wait for new atrocities" before striking at Arab guerrilla bases.

"Israel has no intention to accommodate the terror organizations which back them regarding the timing and manner of the actions it undertakes against Arab warfare," Yosef Tekoa, Israel's ambassador to the UN, said in a letter to the president of the Security Council.

Massing Troops

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (AP).—An Israeli military spokesman today declined comment on Lebanese newspaper reports that Israeli troops were massing along the northern border in preparation for another strike at Arab guerrilla bases.

## UN Panel, Israel Trade Charges Over Arab Lands

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (AP).—Israel exchanged accusations yesterday with a UN committee charged with investigating conditions of Arabs in Israel's occupied territories.

The Special Committee on the Occupied Lands said in a report that Israel follows a deliberate policy of annexing the territories it captured from Egypt, Syria and Jordan in the June 1967 war.

Israel accused the committee of "political chicanery and calumny" and ignoring the true situation among the Arabs.

The committee, consisting of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), Somalia and Yugoslavia, said that Israeli policy included settling the territories in violation of the inhabitants' rights. The goal is "the deliberate eradication of a distinct Palestinian identity," it said.

The report charged the Israelis established 43 settlements in the territories and displaced 11,000 persons.

In its reply, Israel said that "the inhabitants of the areas enjoy tranquility, prosperity and respect for human rights" unknown there before 1967.

Answering the charge that it refused to receive the committee or to cooperate with it, Israel said that since the nations on the committee maintain relations with the Arab bloc but not with the Jewish state, it would be impossible for Israel to receive a fair hearing from it.



HELD UNDER ARREST—Chilean detective being hauled away by the crowd after he tried to arrest one of the leaders of the striking shopkeepers in Santiago on Wednesday.

## Violator of Chilean Curfew Is Killed by Military Patrol

SANTIAGO, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A 23-year-old motorist, shot dead by a military patrol enforcing a curfew, became the first fatality in Chile's nationwide series of strikes and disturbances, which entered its ninth day today.

President Salvador Allende declared in a radio and television speech that professional organizations were guilty of "open sabotage" in the labor dispute disrupting Chile's commercial and industrial life.

Mr. Allende said that strikers and their supporters had committed "direct acts of sabotage" during the last 48 hours. He said that bombs were placed at the home of the mayor of suburban San Miguel, at a water tank and at a state printing house and that four attempts were made to dynamite railroad tracks.

But Mr. Allende said: "Chile is not and will not be paralyzed." The president invited leaders of the National Association of Professional Organizations to lunch at the presidential palace for his third meeting with the group this week in an effort to settle the strikes by its member organizations.

The strikes have escalated since truck drivers walked off their jobs Oct. 10 to protest Mr. Allende's

Socialist government program. Rioting subsequently erupted in Santiago and elsewhere between anti-government forces and groups supporting Mr. Allende.

Navy headquarters in Valparaiso, 80 miles west of Santiago, said that the military patrol opened fire on Sergio Manuel Olivares, 23, when he refused to halt his automobile during the midnight to 6 a.m. curfew in the nation's largest port.

Mr. Olivares was pronounced dead on arrival at nearby Vina del Mar Hospital, the navy said. A spokesman added that more than 50 persons were arrested for curfew violations.

In central Santiago, squads of police protected federal officials who smashed locks on several stores that had defied army orders to open. The police fired tear gas grenades when crowds threatened the officials.

Gen. Carlos Prats, army chief of staff, said after the meeting that no decision had been taken on whether to extend an existing state of emergency to the entire country.

Dow Branch Impounded

MIDLAND, Mich., Oct. 19 (AP).—Dow Chemical Co. said that the Chilean government impounded all the facilities of Petroquímica-Dow SA, which is 70 percent owned by Dow.

Dow said that the government announced yesterday that it was impounding facilities owned by a large number of firms on the grounds that they weren't making delivery of their goods.

Dow said it had investments of less than \$10 million in the Chilean firm.

Dutch Court Bars  
Departure of Ship  
With Chilean Ore

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A district court today banned the freighter Brita Oldendorff from leaving Rotterdam with its cargo of 1,260 tons of Chilean copper.

Court President Jan Reuder ordered the embargo at the request of the Sigillo Trust Office, acting on behalf of the Braden-Kennecott Co., which claims the copper as compensation for its nationalized assets in Chile.

Judge Reuder yesterday had allowed Sigillo to impound the copper aboard the freighter. Legal sources said that the embargo on the ship was requested to prevent the vessel from leaving the port in spite of the confiscation of the cargo.

Judge Reuder said that he would rule Tuesday on a request by the shipping company that owns the freighter for a court order to force transport union workers to unload the copper.

The unions told the court yesterday that their boycott was a matter of international workers' solidarity.

## Nobel Prize To German

(Continued from Page 1)

ornate and overblown flourish of rhetoric.

Given the subjects that preoccupy him in his books, it was inevitable that Mr. Böll would involve himself increasingly in political activism. And his down-the-line devotion to liberal causes has found him in frequent hot water with his fellow Germans.

When Beate Kiersfeld, a housewife turned political activist, publicly slapped former Chancellor Konrad-Georg Kiesinger as a reminder of his Nazi past, Mr. Böll outraged a large segment of German public opinion by sending her flowers.

A few months ago, he charged the newspaper chain of the bitterly anti-Communist press lord, Axel Springer, with inciting a "witch hunt" against an extreme leftist group known as the Baader-Meinhof gang. The accusation earned him the subsequent distinction of almost daily denunciation in the Springer press.

Later, Mr. Böll's defense of the Baader-Meinhof gang proved somewhat unfortunate. Shortly afterward, the gang, by its own admission, became involved in a wave of terrorist bombings.

Addressed Convention

However, such experiences only seem to have whetted Mr. Böll's zeal for political activism. In the current election campaign, he has become the most highly visible, nonpolitical celebrity involved. Last week, he addressed the national convention of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

But, with characteristic individualism, he has refused to join the party, and, despite his fervent support of the chancellor, he recently disassociated himself pointedly from the Brandt government's summary deportation of Arabs from West Germany.

That didn't stop Mr. Brandt today from sending a warm congratulatory message to Mr. Böll, who is vacationing in Greece. When reporters there brought him the news, he replied that he hoped the Nobel Prize "would prove useful" in helping Mr. Brandt's re-election campaign.

2 Germanys Talk  
At Union Level

BERLIN, Oct. 19 (AP).—East and West German trade union leaders concluded their first summit meeting in East Berlin today.

A communiqué said they would meet again next spring in West Germany.

The contact is another along the thorny road of trying to reach an accommodation in the divided country between rival states and different social and political systems.

The official East German news agency ADN said the two-day East Berlin conference emphasized questions of union policies and how to represent the interests of organized trade unionists.

## EEC Stresses Social Policy At Paris Talks

European Image Is  
Focus of Opening

(Continued from Page 1)

for the operations of their monetary fund. They agreed that this fund, which they agreed to set up last Sept. 12 during a meeting in Frascati, Italy, would begin April 1, 1973. By Oct. 1 they will decide if it should be increased and by Dec. 31 if they are to pool the resources of their central banks.

The French, at least, were giving a lot of importance to this fund tonight, saying that it would be set up by governmental decrees. It is through such things as the fund that the EEC will try to establish itself as a monetary unit in dealing with the rest of the world.

The fund, which exists in the form of a short-term credit fund of \$1.4 billion set up in 1971, will be used to support the 2.25 percent reduced fluctuation bands around EEC currencies and will enable a member country, when in need of credit, to go to a central community agency or bank instead of another country's central bank.

As expected, several countries emphasized regional policy, which is aimed at developing the community's poorer regions. France, a country that does not have exaggerated regional poverty, like Italy or Ireland, argued that it must be primarily a national affair. The Italians prefer a community approach. These differences remain to be worked out tomorrow.

Despite a warning from Mr. Pompidou that they should avoid the "dogmatic quarrels" over institutions that almost caused a postponement of this summit conference, the issue was raised in various ways by several of the delegations. Mr. Brandt called attention to parliamentary control and the Dutch Premier, Berend Biesheuvel, created a stir when he warned his colleagues that the Netherlands would veto monetary progress unless the European Parliament obtained more control.

Later, Mr. Biesheuvel said that despite "different points of view," he did not think either French or Dutch points of view had stiffened. "The atmosphere was excellent," he said.

Several delegations stressed the need to develop an anti-inflation policy and West Germany presented a detailed, five-point program for restoring price stability.

Many delegations dwelt at length on the community's image and how to make Europeans feel more European. Luxembourg's Premier, Pierre Werner, said the EEC image had been deformed by the "weight and shadow" of community policy. Mr. Pompidou said he was struck by the "widely evident reticence and lack of enthusiasm" for the market.

The Belgian Premier, Gaston Eykens, and EEC Commission President Sicco Mansholt both urged measures that would make travel, employment and schooling easier throughout the community.

The meeting resumes tomorrow as the delegations work toward the two documents they hope will establish the basis for what Mr. Pompidou called today the European Union. There was some talk today that the members might hold an extra meeting Saturday if they are unable to agree on all the points of the huge agenda by tomorrow night.

## Nov. 21 Start For SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

October, Mr. Ziegler said congressional delays in approving the SALT-1 arms accord were the reason for the later start.

Mid-November was picked as a target date for opening the next round when Mr. Nixon's security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, met with Soviet leaders in Moscow Sept. 10-14, Mr. Ziegler said.

He said the Nov. 21 date was agreed upon when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko saw Mr. Nixon here Oct. 2.

The announcement is the third within less than a week involving important negotiations with the Soviet Union. Last Saturday a maritime pact was concluded. Yesterday, trade and lend-lease settlement agreements were signed.

Trade Pact Praised

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP).—Moscow today hailed the new Soviet-American trade agreement as a "fruitful contribution to the cause of strengthening relations" between the two countries.

The radio, giving the Soviet public its first knowledge of the pact, said in its noon newscast: "The talks were conducted in a businesslike and constructive manner."

Laos Peace Talks  
Adjourned Week

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 19 (UPI).—The Laotian government and Pathet Lao delegations said yesterday they have adjourned their preliminary peace talks for a week.

A two-hour session Tuesday resulted in an agreement to base the discussion on a five-point plan put forward by the Communist Pathet Lao in March 1970. During the week's adjournment, subcommittees of the two sides will go over less controversial issues to get them out of the way before real bargaining begins.



TRAFFIC JAM—Automobiles and buses bumper to bumper on Highway No. 1, about 25 miles north of Saigon, traffic was recently stalled by Communist roadblock road has since been reopened by government.

## Saigon, Communist Forces In 2 Fights North of Capital

SAIGON, Oct. 19 (AP).—South Vietnamese troops clashed with Communist-led forces today in a new flare-up of fighting along Saigon's northern flank.

Field reports said that the fighting was continuing this afternoon at two places. Based on a preliminary report of 80 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed, one of the encounters was shaping up as possibly one of the biggest of the Communist command's two-week offensive north of the capital.

Military sources said that fighting was taking place 30 miles north of Saigon in the lower corner of the so-called Iron Triangle, a longtime Communist stronghold.

U.S. Controls  
On Military

(Continued from Page 1)

scrutiny to the "accuracy and completeness" of operational reports.

Further, Mr. Laird said, a study is under way to determine whether changes should be made in the military retirement system. There has been considerable congressional criticism of permitting Gen. Lavelle to retire on a full general's pension, despite his demotion to major general. Further, he was granted a 70 percent disability even though he had been drawing flight pay until shortly before leaving active duty. This provides him with a pension of \$27,000 a year, all but \$2,000 of it tax free.

The defense secretary said that with the changes that are being taken, he was "confident that any deviation from operating authorities or false reporting will be promptly detected, and that, indeed, a recurrence of the type of incidents" brought out in the Lavelle hearings "is highly unlikely."

Mr. Laird attempted to draw a distinction between failure in civilian and military control in that case. "There were violations within the military command and control system in that commands within the military chain were violated and in that reports within the military chain of command were falsified," he said.

Pentagon officials exploded that if the Joint Chiefs of Staff or Gen. Craigton W. Abrams, who at the time was Gen. Lavelle's superior, had concluded with him to violate orders not to bomb except after drawing enemy fire, which was called "protective reaction," that would have been considered a breakdown in civilian control. But since his military superiors were found to have been unaware of his unauthorized actions, the failure was considered a military one, the Pentagon said.

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## Saigon Report Casualty Rise

SAIGON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops inflicted heavy casualties on government forces in Central Highlands last week while their own combat losses decreased, according to official casualty figures issued.

The government said that government soldiers died in combat in the week on Oct. 14—a 40 percent increase on the previous week. Government wounded rose by 70 percent.

North Vietnamese and Cong deaths fell by 30 percent, the government said.

The U.S. command reported two Americans killed, four wounded during same week.

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## Luxury diesel yacht for sale.

Built in 1963, this luxury yacht is powered by twin diesel, Baudouin V12 cylinder engines each of 600hp, is 137ft overall and 290 gross tons. It is ideal for chartering and entertaining, is fitted with Vesper stabilizers and has a cruising range of 4,000 miles at 14 knots. The Owner's Suite comprises a midships stateroom the full width of the 23ft beam, together with its own bathroom.

The guest accommodation includes three double cabins each with a private bathroom.

Located on the main deck is the Dining Room which seats 10, the Bar Room complete with piano and the Deck Lounge. The vessel is air conditioned throughout, and has a sheltered sun bathing deck, also an extremely competent and highly experienced Captain, Chief Engineer and crew, who have their own spacious accommodation. It is fully equipped with radar and radio and special features include two Donzi speed boats and water ski equipment. A full inventory is available.

The vessel has recently undergone a complete and extensive refit and will be sold with a full Lloyds Survey Certificate to the classification Lloyds Plus 100A1.

Asking price is \$955,000 or the equivalent in sterling. All necessary Exchange Control permissions have been obtained. Part finance is available.

Write to: Box 3,578, Herald Tribune, 28 Great Queen Str., London, WC 2B 5EB.

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## WEATHER

	C	F
ALGABYE	15	59
ANKARA	10	50
ATHENS	10	50
BEIRUT	20	70
BELGRADE	5	41
BOMBAY	25	77
BUDAPEST	8	46
CAIRO	27	81
CARACAS	19	66
COPENHAGEN	8	46
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59
DUBLIN	12	54
EDINBURGH	12	54
FLORENCE	17	63
FRANKFURT	8	46
GENEVA	8	46
HELSINKI	8	46
IRAN	13	55
LAR PALMAS	21	70
LONDON	10	50
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	11	52
MONTREAL	12	54
MOSCOW	8	46
MUNICH	7	45
NEW YORK	20	68
OSLO	10	50
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	8	46
ROME	10	50
SOFTIA	2	36
STOCKHOLM	12	54
TEL AVIV	27	81
TUNIS	20	68
VENICE	12	54
VIENNA	10	50
WARSAW	8	46
WASHINGTON	8	46
ZURICH	10	50

(Yesterday's weather: U.S. Oct. 19 at 1700 GMT, other at 1200 GMT)







## 73 Aircraft Scour Alaska for Boggs's Plane

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 19 (AP).—Taking advantage of the good weather, 73 military and civilian aircraft renewed the search today for a light plane missing since Monday with the House Democratic leader, Rep. Hale Boggs, D., La., and three others aboard.

Coast Guard cutters and a team of mountain rescue experts also joined the search along a 500-mile stretch of coast between Anchorage and Juneau.

Scattered clouds hung over most of the area and an Air Force spokesman described the weather as "the best we've had since the search began."

Planes flew over the entire region, but the main effort was centered on two areas—the Portage Pass area 80 miles southwest of Anchorage and mountain areas northwest of Juneau, about 500 miles southeast.

Fog, rain and generally poor flying weather prevented all but the briefest of searches over the two areas yesterday, when about 40 planes took part.

The missing twin-engine plane left Anchorage on Monday on the last leg of a campaign tour by Rep. Boggs on behalf of Alaska's lone congressman, Rep. Nick Begich. It has not been heard from since.

With the 58-year-old Rep. Boggs were Sen. Begich, 40, his aide, Russell Brown, 37, and the pilot, Don E. Jones, 33, of Fairbanks.

Crews of two electronically equipped search planes that flew over the area during the night reported they had not picked up signals from a locator beacon reported to be aboard the missing plane or spotted any signal fire.

A 2,000-mile-an-hour reconnaissance plane was also scheduled to join the search. The Air Force said that the classified aircraft, capable of electronically surveying more than 60,000 square miles in an hour, was being flown to Alaska from California.

## New York Judge Bars Parent Sit-In at School

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—A three-day sit-in at a Brooklyn junior high school by white parents protesting the transfer of black children from another neighborhood ended today after a judge issued an injunction against the protest.

The sit-in in the Canarsie section, involving 34 youngsters from the run-down Brownsville district, kept the school closed this week.

Many of the Canarsie parents said they did not oppose the transfer on racial grounds but because the students would over-

crowd the school. However, some parents have said the admission would upset the school's racial balance. The 1,600-student school,

### French Rail Workers Will Strike Today

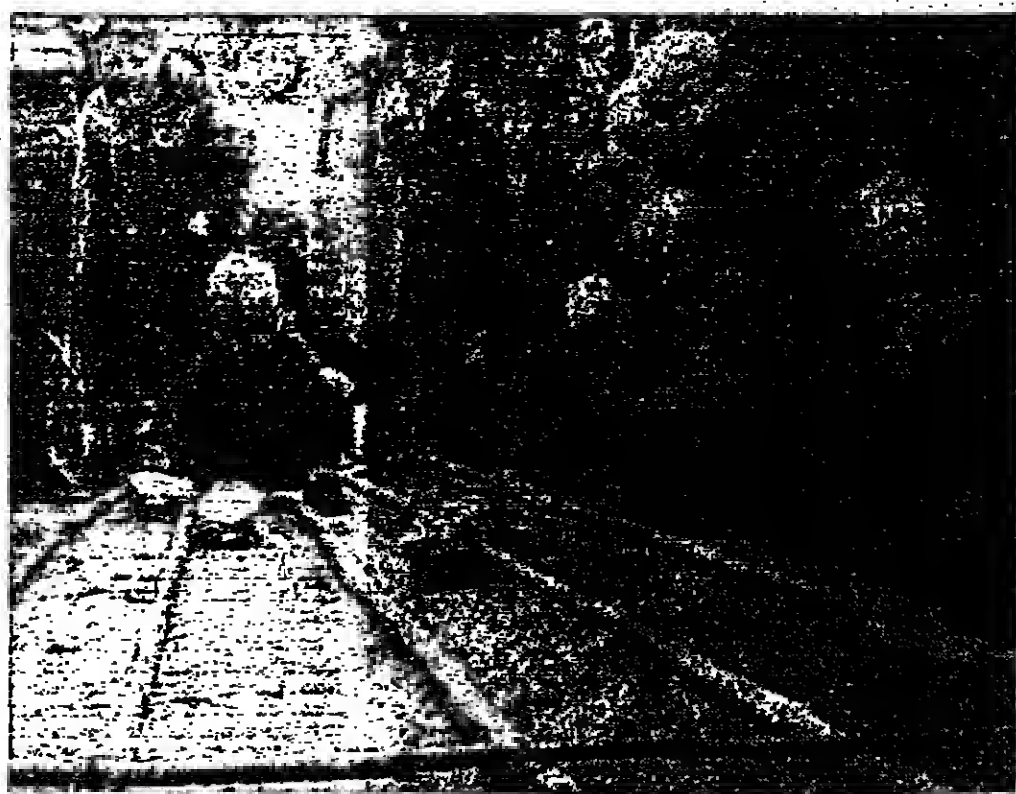
PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—A strike by employees of the nationalized French railroad will cut traffic by 75 percent on main lines and even more on Paris suburban lines. The strike will begin at 4 a.m. tomorrow and end at 6 a.m. Saturday.

Military trucks will be pressed into service to transport suburban residents to Paris.

The railroad employees claim that their salaries are much lower than those paid in other state-run enterprises or offices. According to the unions, 40 percent of the workers earn less than 1,500 francs a month and 80 percent receive less than 1,500 francs.

### 3 Cross Death Strip

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Three young East Germans early today climbed over a double metal fence and picked their way safely through a mined border strip near here to cross into West Germany, customs officials said.



CREEPING CARAPACES!—No. 5, Peter (far right) nearing the finish line to win the annual three-meter turtle sprint in Copenhagen. They finished in order as shown here. No times were available as referee forgot to start his watch.

## U.S. Scientists Tell Russians Soviet Exit Tax Is Oppressive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP).—Top officials of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences have told a visiting group of Russian scientists in forceful language of

their strong disagreement with the Soviet government's policy of imposing an exit tax on Jews seeking to emigrate.

The 30-minute talk in closed session Monday went far beyond the exchange of professional information and the diplomatic niceties that usually mark visits by Soviet scientists. It is unusual for scientists on such exchange visits to discuss political questions.

The discussion is especially significant because of the high level of the six-man Soviet delegation that was starting a 21-day tour of America. It includes Dr. Mikhail V. Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and an organizer of Russia's space program.

"Our point was to impress on the Russians the seriousness of concern in the American scientific community," Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, revealed yesterday.

He said a debate on the topic by representatives of his academy's council and the visiting Soviet delegation followed the two groups' formal discussion of future scientific meetings.

Mr. Handler said the Americans confined their discussion to Russian limitations on the "migration of scientists." Neither Jews nor Israel were specifically mentioned, he added, "but they knew what we were talking about."

Other participants in the discussion said the American scientists made their points in polite but forceful language.

The Russian Mr. Handler reported, felt the Soviet position has been misrepresented in the American press.

They told the American scientists that the exit tax covers the cost of the education that scientists and others received from the Russian government and added that America requires some college graduates to work in certain parts of the country in exchange for scholarships or student loans.

Advantage Knowledge

But, replied the American scientists, students here know what their post-graduate obligations are before accepting the scholarship or loan.

The National Academy of Sciences, a private organization which gets about 80 percent of its funding from the government, is the most prestigious U.S. scientific organization.

The Soviet delegation came here on a three-week visit to plan future scientific exchanges and to tour American science and space-program facilities.

While the Russians toured science facilities in the Washington area yesterday, a group of Jewish scientists and doctors picketed the national academy's semi-annual meeting here.

## U.S. Will Drop Bar to Syrian Diplomat at UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (UPI).—The United States will release a visa to a Syrian diplomat it previously declared persona non grata, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The diplomat is Dia-Allah el-Fattal, who until last spring was counselor in the Syrian delegation. After he had gone on home leave with his wife, the United States informed Syria that it found his activities objectionable and would not release a visa for his return.

However, in the agreement under which the United Nations was located in New York, the United States is obliged to provide "free access" to the world headquarters for accredited diplomats. It may, however, demand the recall of diplomats whose activities are considered unacceptable.

Diplomatic sources said that, in similar previous instances, the governments of offending diplomats quickly have agreed to the person's removal. But Syria insisted that Mr. el-Fattal was entitled to renewal of his visa, the sources said.

The sources said that the United States had evidence that Mr. el-Fattal was active in illegal recruitment for the Palestinian Arab guerrillas in the United States.

## Britain Seeks Resumption of Iceland Talks

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Britain today sought to cool its fishing quarrel with Iceland despite renewed "cold war" fishing clashes between Icelandic gunboats and British trawlers in Iceland's disputed offshore fishery waters.

A Foreign Office minister, Anthony Royle, said Britain believed it was in the interest of both governments to continue discussions aimed at an early and amicable interim arrangement, pending a definitive settlement. Several rounds of talks have ended in deadlock.

While urging Iceland to show restraint and avoid aggravating the dispute, Mr. Royle said: "British vessels must be free from harassment."

Mr. Royle, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, made the statement to Parliament following what he called "a very regrettable and serious deterioration" in the situation.

Incidents This Week

He was referring to three incidents at sea this week. In one, yesterday, a British trawler, the Aldershot, had a hole torn in its side in a collision with an Icelandic coast guard ship, the Agfir.

He said the British government would claim compensation for the damage.

Mr. Royle told questioners in Commons that the government was prepared to order the Royal Navy to the aid of the trawlers but hoped this would not be necessary while there were prospects of further negotiation.

The dispute is over Iceland's Sept. 1 unilateral extension of its fishery limits from 12 to 50 miles. Britain and West Germany maintain that this move is against international law. Belgium and Denmark's Faroe Islands have reached agreement with Iceland about fishing within the new boundaries.

Iceland's Premier Olafur Johansson told the Althing (parliament) yesterday that the incident involving the Aldershot and the Agfir was most serious and warned Britain that there would be no softness or leniency on Iceland's part in defending the extended limits.

## Yemens Declare New Cease-Fire; Premiers to Talk

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—North and South Yemen ordered a new cease-fire in their border fighting to take effect today. At the same time the premiers of both countries agreed to meet urgently to discuss their problems. It was announced here.

Mohammed Nasser, South Yemeni Chargé d'Affaires, said here that the cease-fire was arranged in a telephone talk this afternoon between the (North) Yemen Arab Republic's premier, Mohsen al-Aini, and the head of government of the People's Democratic Republic of (South) Yemen, Ali Nasser Mohammed.

The new cease-fire would end clashes which have flared since Monday violating a truce arranged last weekend by an Arab League mediation team.

Mr. Nasser said that the proposal for the meeting was put forward by the South Yemeni premier, who left it to Mr. Aini to fix a date and venue for their meeting. Mr. Aini said he would get the meeting after the new cease-fire is in force.

The new halt to hostilities was arranged by Arab League assistant Secretary-General Salim al-Yafi, before he left Aden for Cairo this afternoon.

## Chiang Wants No Fete

TAIPEI, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek does not want his 55th birthday on Oct. 31 to be celebrated publicly either in Taiwan or abroad, the Central News Agency reported here yesterday. Last month, Madame Chiang Kai-shek said that her husband was resting after a recent illness.

## Obituaries

### O. W. Wilson, Criminologist Reformed Chicago Police

POWAY, Calif., Oct. 19 (AP).—Oscar W. Wilson, 72, who gained a world reputation in criminology before cleaning up the Chicago police force after a burglary scandal, died of a stroke at his home yesterday.

Mr. Wilson, a former dean of the School of Criminology at the University of California at Berkeley, was appointed Chicago's police commissioner in 1960. He retired in 1967.

Earlier, he led a drive throughout the United States and Europe and reorganized police departments at San Antonio, Texas; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Louisville, Ky., and other cities.

Mayor Richard J. Daley gave Mr. Wilson a free hand to clean up the Chicago police department after it had been rocked by the conviction of eight police officers on charges of committing a string of burglaries with the aid of a professional burglar.

Political influence in the department was high, morale was low.

Soft-spoken and scholarly, Mr. Wilson methodically set about restoring the tattered police image. He applied theories of centralization and effective supervision, took men off foot patrol and put them into police cars, added a canine force, modernized the crime laboratory, increased promotions and boosted salaries.

He applied computer technology to police statistics, criminal identification and crime records. He made the department's communications network a model.

"Few men have contributed so much to the people of Chicago as he did," Mayor Daley said yesterday.

Henry L. Roberts

HANOVER, N.H., Oct. 19 (NYT).—Henry L. Roberts, 56, a professor of history at Dartmouth and a leading scholar on Eastern Europe, died Tuesday in a hospital in Randolph, Vt.

Mr. Roberts, who held the Class of 1925 chair in history, joined the Dartmouth faculty in 1967, after heading the Russian Institute at Columbia University from 1952 to 1962 and directing its program in Eastern Europe from 1954 to 1967. He was editor of the Slavic Review from 1955 to 1967.

Mr. Roberts graduated from Yale in 1938 and received a Rhodes scholarship which he did not take up until after World War II. He received a PhD from Oxford, where he was at Balliol College, in 1948.

He had received a PhD from Yale in 1942 and joined the research and analysis branch of the Office of Strategic Services, Commissioned in the Navy, he was stationed in Romania in the final year of World War II and gained first-hand experience for "Romania: Political Problems of an Agrarian State," which was published in 1951 and was the first of his many books.

In 1961 he reviewed for the New York Times Sunday Book Review a study by D.P. Fleming, a historian of what has come to be called the revisionist school, "The Cold War and Its Origins." It placed responsibility for the cold war primarily on the United States. Mr. Roberts said the book "deserve serious treatment" and observed, "this is no time for smugness or a refusal to confront such a dissenting evaluation."

He then registered "serious disagreement with its approach, interpretations and conclusions."

Albert Stockli

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP).—Albert Stockli, 54, a chef who brought the culinary skill he began developing in his native Switzerland to a chain of well-known eating places in New York, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Since 1965 he had been a partner in the Stonehenge Inn, a country restaurant in Ridgefield, Conn. But he was best known for his 12-year career, from 1953 to 1965, with the Restaurant Associates chain, for which he supervised such well-known establishments as the Forum of the Twelve Caesars and the Four Seasons. He was the author of "Splendid Fare," a cookbook published in 1970.

After holding positions in Ant-

Some Dismissed

In an effort to stem the separatist tide in Quebec, Trudeau government insists that English-speaking officials who could not get French speakers be part of the government.

Such measures have much resentment in French-speaking Canada, especially the distant Western provinces where few French-Canadians live. The measures do not seem to satisfy French-Canadian demands for cultural equality.

The Treasury Board stresses the importance of achievements. They list infractions of the Official Languages Act and they recite the urgent implementation of drastic reforms to make bilingualism a fact in the federal service.

The programs reviewed federal budget agency include service recruiting, language training, language practices in created units of the bureaucracy and tax services.

Mr. Trudeau made a moderate comment.

Only 24 hours before the "best thing" that had ever done for Canadian unity, Mr. Trudeau said that attacks by the opposition Conservative Robert Stanfield, against "French power" of the Liberal capital of Ottawa succeeded in rallying French Canadians to federalism.

DEATH NOTICE

The management and the staff of

EMANUEL BRENNEN S.A. LAG and its parent organization HAVENFIELD CORP. N.Y. have the deep sorrow to announce the death of

MR. RENE PETROU, Director

His collaborator for over ten years died on October 18 after a long and courageous struggle with cancer.

Services will be held on Saturday, October 21, at 2:30 p.m. at the Church of St. George, Lausanne, and in the City of Geneva at 10:00.

with Rotterdam and learned about new spices, and cooking methods, shipped out to the East on a Dutch vessel. He was a Library ship during World War II and in 1947 became chief clerk at the Hotel in Atlanta, N.J.

Billy Williams

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP).—Billy Williams, 37, rose to popularity in the "I'm Gonna Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter" week, it was learned. His career faded when he died, he lost his voice and his marriage failed.

Johnny Rawling

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19 (AP).—Johnny Rawling, 50, a bassman whose reputation climbed the 1920s. Worked for the New York Giants' emphysema Monday.

The Bloomfield, Iowa, who played for six years in the leagues, hit .333 in the Series against the New York Yankees. His lifetime was .340.

Edward T. Cool

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, (AP).—Edward T. Cool, 50, an Olympic Games gold medalist in the pole vault at 10 years ago, died yesterday in a hospital after an extended illness.

Mr. Cool was a retired school teacher. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. He was a student at Cornell University when cleared 12 feet 2 in.

Leak of St. On Langua Jolts Canac

By Claude Lemel

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP).—Secret official Canadian concluding that the power programs to turn Canada bilingual country—said to the number of French-Canadians in government service—wasteful and unsuccessful been leaked to the press.

The 2,000 pages of documents could prove to be even devastating to Canadians were the Pentagon papers United States. Coming midst of the current election campaign, they could be a disaster for the Liberal party of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

The first of a series of 17 confidential studies Federal Treasury Board wished yesterday by Le Devoir and the Toronto Star covered programs since Mr. Trudeau came federal scene in 1968.

Turning Canada into bilingual country has been of Mr. Trudeau's key and French-speaking Quebecers sense of grievance. French-Canadians were always actually expected bilingual.

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Dr. J. J. J. J.



# pe's Liberal Nominees Opposed

## Spanish Church Appointments at Franco, Vatican at Odds

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Pope Francis' conservative government and the Vatican appear to be on a collision course over Pope VI's drive to fill Spain's Catholic Church hierarchy with liberal bishops who would bring wide-ranging reforms and end the authoritarian regime.

With the Vatican's unconditional support of the reform, the government now dominates the hierarchy, the government in recent years has cried foul. It has argued in private that the Vatican has violated the expired 1953 concordat by naming liberals as auxiliary bishops—who do not have Gen. Franco's approval for promotion—in the politically sensitive dioceses of Madrid and Seville.

Legal sources have disputed the government's allegations. They point out that the concordat, which continues to regulate relations between Spain and the Vatican, gives the Pope the power to name auxiliary bishops, but gives Gen. Franco the right to veto papal nominations of men as permanent bishops.

The government's view has been broadcast by part of the state-controlled press and by conservative clergymen and politicians. The daily newspaper *El Sol*, which reflects the opinion of the far right elements, published an article last week whether "Rome wants our civil war." The article stated that the Pope appeared to have lost control of the management of the Catholic Church.

### The 'Smoke of Satan'

At a recent political meeting, Pío Baroja, Franco-appointed member of parliament and a vigorous spokesman of the right, argued that the "smoke of Satan" appeared to have infiltrated the Vatican, which he said is leading in Spanish church affairs. Church sources have disclosed

## Brandt Attacks Franco in Debate over 'Ostpolitik'

JOHN, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt faced a grilling here last night as he defended his policy of "Ostpolitik" against a group of critics.

The accusation was made during an hour-long discussion between Mr. Brandt, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Christian Democrat (CDU) opposition leader Rainer Barzel and Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Union (CSU) opposition party.

Mr. Brandt said that in three years his government had done more through its "Ostpolitik" than the Communist bloc had done in their 20 years of power.

## Greeks Aroused Over GIs Who Get Judicial Immunity

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The official cartoonist of the Athens daily *Vima* showed how Greeks view the judicial immunity that American servicemen enjoy in Greece.

He portrayed a giant American soldier in body armor holding a Stars-and-Stripes shield inscribed with the word "Extraterritoriality." His hands rested on the hilt of a huge sword. His right hand was holding a tiny Greek, whose Lilliputian driver was taking him to the indifference of the Greek press.

One of these American servicemen, Pfc. Henry Leese, 22, from a helicopter carrier two weeks in the dock of an Athens port last week charged with aiding and abetting an Athens driver. The trial was postponed for 15 days because of the shortage of material witnesses.

## Week Prison for 4 Germans

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Athens court martial early today sentenced four German soldiers to prison terms ranging from six to 18 months for planning the escape abroad of a man caught by Greek police. The five-member military tribunal deliberated one hour before rendering judgment at the end of a one-day trial.

that Justice Minister Antonio Oriol, whose ministry deals with affairs within the church, went so far as to let the Vatican know that he would view as "a personal offense" the appointment of Msgr. Jose Maria Selen, a much-admired intellectual, as auxiliary bishop in San Sebastian. The Vatican, the sources said, paid no attention to the minister's attempted veto and confirmed Msgr. Selen in the post in the city in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa.

The Vatican was said to have decided to name auxiliary bishops to key dioceses because the government has pointedly delayed the approval of Vatican candidates to seven vacant episcopal seats as permanent bishops. These candidates are subject to Gen. Franco's veto under the terms of the expired concordat. Church sources said almost all the nominees are associated with the strong reform movement led by Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, whom the Pope named archbishop of Madrid-Alcala 10 months ago.

The Vatican, according to the sources, is particularly anxious to have Msgr. Maximiano Romero de Lema, the 51-year-old bishop of Avila and a moderate reformer who is highly regarded in Rome, win Gen. Franco's approval as archbishop of Santiago de Compostela. Santiago is considered religiously important because it is the shrine of Spain's patron, the apostle St. James, and politically important because the sea controls Galicia Province, in northwestern Spain, where serious labor unrest in shipyards and heavy industry has involved the church on the side of the workers.

Conservative Backed  
But the government, no doubt as conscious as the Vatican of Santiago's political and religious significance, has dragged its feet on Msgr. Romero's nomination. It has, according to church sources, let the Vatican know that its candidate for Santiago is Bishop Jose Guerra Campos, 52, an arch-conservative polemicist who has bitterly opposed the reformers.

Bishop Guerra, however, is hardly acceptable to the reformist hierarchy because, according to sources, he represents the old Spanish church which they are trying to change. He not only is a member of parliament by Gen. Franco's own designation, but he is the only Spanish prelate to have his own television program on the state-controlled network. He uses the program to propagate his anti-reform views.

Recently he was the sole Spanish bishop to send a message of support to a meeting of right-wing Spanish and European priests in Saragossa. Pope Paul, however, ignored the priests' repeated pleas for his blessing.

Negotiations for a new concordat are at a standstill. The Spanish hierarchy has made it clear that it wants to chuck out all the privileges it had under the 1953 treaty, and that it would prefer no concordat at all. The Vatican appears to be in agreement with the new leaders of the Spanish church.

### Bangladesh in UNESCO

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP).—Bangladesh today was admitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as its 130th member. The vote was 84 in favor, 2 against and 22 abstentions in the roll call at UNESCO's general conference.

## 6th Fleet Arriving

The problem has become more acute since the announcement that the Athens area will become a "home port" for the Sixth Fleet. The sailors and their families—a total of 9,600 people—are due here within the next 18 months.

Greek and American authorities are taking pains to placate ruffled public feelings over the incident. The new deputy foreign minister, Phaedon Antoniou Kavaleratos, in a long statement explaining in detail the intricacies of the status of American forces, said that efforts were being made to iron out these problems.

"We are trying to eliminate dissatisfaction among Greek public opinion, which may prejudice Greek-American friendship," he said.

Mr. Kavaleratos explained that under existing treaties, the Greek courts had priority of jurisdiction over American offenders. But this priority could be waived at the request of U.S. authorities in cases that were "not of particular significance." The American request was filed automatically in all cases, he said.



OVER THE TV WAVES—The HMS Rose, a replica of 16th-century British frigate of the same name, passing under Newport, R. I., bridge on her first outing in many a month. The ship was being used for a TV commercial, which is logical, for it is a tourist attraction along the New England coast.

## Ulster Protestant Leader Sees Civil War About to Erupt

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—William Craig, leader of the militant Ulster Vanguard Movement, declared tonight that civil war was about to erupt in Northern Ireland and that 1,000 more persons would die there before Christmas.

He said that he and his supporters—representing diehard loyalists among the province's Protestant community—would "shoot and kill" to preserve Northern Ireland's British heritage.

Mr. Craig, former home affairs minister in the provincial government, told a meeting of British right-wing Conservatives that Prime Minister Edward Heath's administration had "betrayed" Northern Ireland when it took over direct rule there last March.

"We are going to war in Ulster," he said. "I can tell you without boasting I can mobilize tomorrow 80,000 men who will not see any compromise in Ulster."

Mr. Craig also repeated previous statements which he has made in Belfast that, if the British government did not "come to its senses," Northern Ireland would go independent on its own.

The Vanguard leader said that 600 persons had already died in the province in the past three years, and he predicted that 1,000 more would die before Christmas. Earlier, the paramilitary Ulster

Defense Association claimed credit for the sharp reduction in violence in Belfast following an agreement reached last night by its vice-chairman, Thomas Herron, and senior British Army officers.

Mr. Herron's announcement that "our war with the army is over" brought a halt to two successive nights of shooting and rioting that left four civilians injured.

Mr. Herron said today that UDA patrols would be on the streets tonight to prevent trouble, not to start it.

One of the arguments the military chiefs used at their meeting with Mr. Herron was that the army was forced to take troops out of Irish Republican Army areas to fight Protestant gunmen and rioters.

An arson attack on a candy shop and a gasoline bomb raid on a Roman Catholic school were among the few incidents reported in Belfast today.

In Dungannon, 30 miles east of here, a bomb wrecked a car showroom, but nobody was hurt.

There had been fear that if the concerted Protestant attacks on the security forces continued and the IRA joined the fray, security forces would be hard pressed to contain the violence in the capital.



# When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

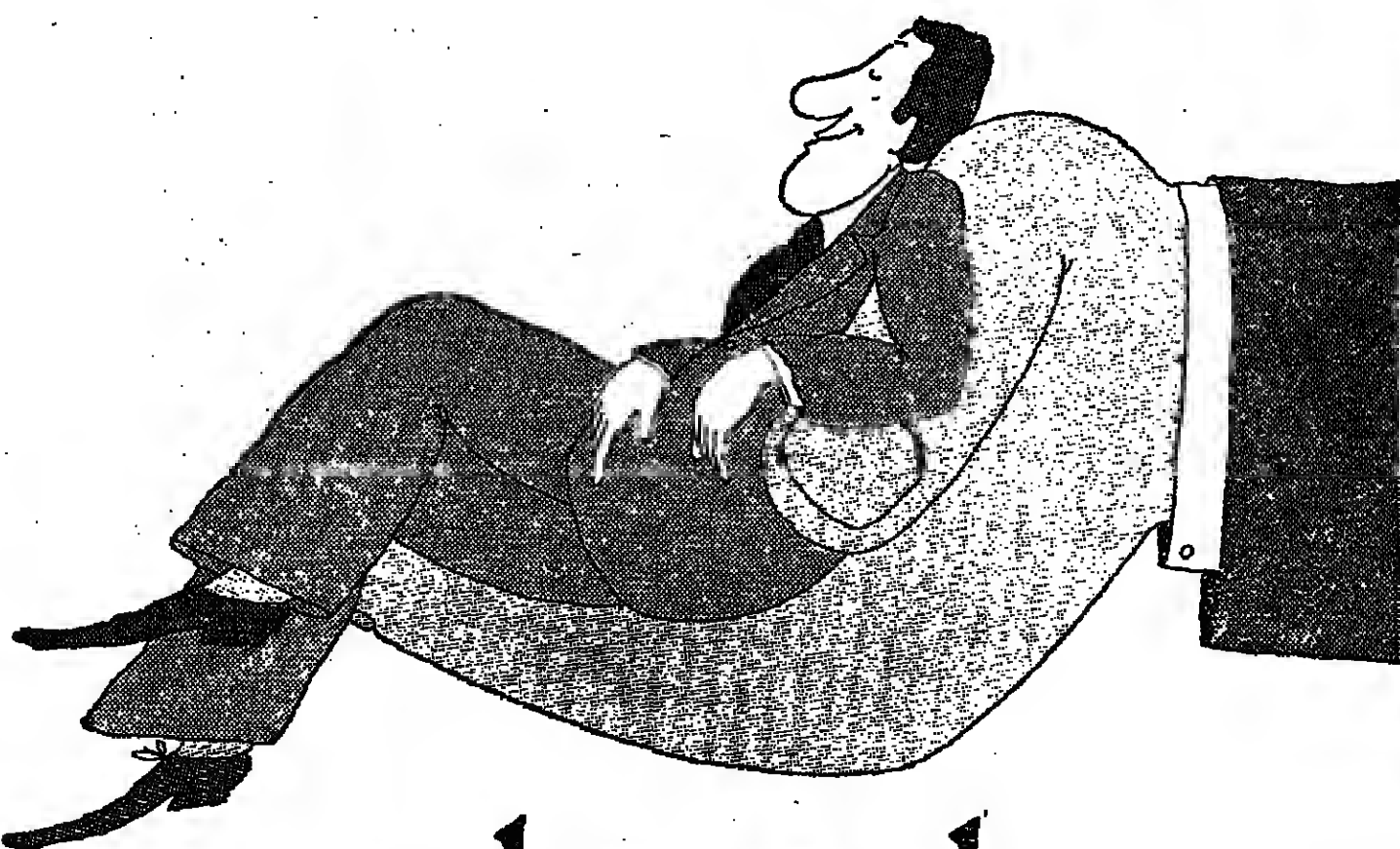
Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention,

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest, undisturbed.

Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

**AIR FRANCE**



# Air France understands



## Congress and the President

Congress has adjourned, in the usual end-of-session confusion, complicated this time by a major fight with the administration. This is not unexpected in an election year, especially when the legislature is in the hands of one party and the White House occupied by another. It is one of the anomalies of the presidential system that political figures, on every level, can often win points with the electorate by making the President and Congress opponents rather than collaborators.

President Truman, for example, capitalized on a campaign against a "do nothing" Congress. President Nixon will emphasize the "needless spending" of the 92d Congress, while his opponents will argue that this spending is for the people.

There is much to be said, in the present case, for both sides, and much will be said, if not exactly with candor or clarity. Congress did not re-order national priorities in its legislation; rather, it tacked high domestic spending on the security spending proposed by the President—which the taxpayers, in one way or another, will have to make good. The President did achieve one very remarkable change in fiscal policies through the revenue-sharing measure—which, in effect, enables over-burdened states with archaic tax systems and jurisdiction to receive help from the more equitable and more efficient federal tax program. But he has also been placed in the position of arguing for lower spending on such popular causes as the fight against water pollution.

This may not seriously cut into Mr. Nixon's lead in the national race. But it may also not affect decisively the Democratic control of Congress, since the American voter has been more and more inclined to split his ticket in national elections, voting for congressmen for quite different reasons than those which influence his vote for President.

It is ironic that Mr. Nixon, who first ran for the presidency against a candidate who proposed to substitute a strong man in the White House for the "weak" General Eisenhower and who had to face charges by the supporters of John F. Kennedy that the Eisenhower administration had sacrificed national security to budgetary considerations (the "missile gap") is now on the other side of the argument. His attempt to get authority from Congress for almost complete control of the use of appropriations by a limit on overall expenditure was, to say the least, a striking expression of the "strong presidency" theory. And he is accused of sacrificing budgetary considerations (or at least the domestic portions of it) to security.

In any case, the closing maneuvers of this Congress provide support for Ralph Nader's assertions that Congress needs reform—not because it did not stand up to the President, but because it could oppose no consistent or workable policy to that of Mr. Nixon. It asserted authority, to be sure, but chiefly by spending more money. That is a very easy way to establish identity, when someone else does the paying.

## The Bigger 'Europe'

There was much to celebrate when nine heads of government of the enlarged European Economic Community opened a two-day session in Paris. Even with Norway's recent decision to stay out, the nine-nation community will be the strongest trade entity in the world. It has overcome formidable obstacles to achieve expansion; and even before their actual accession in January, the new members—Britain, Denmark, Ireland—will bring fresh ideas and energies to reinforce those of the original six.

The Paris summit thus should be the most exhilarating experience for the participants since the launching of the Common Market 14 years ago. In fact it will fall short of providing that kind of emotional uplift, either for the statesmen in Paris or for all the others who have been dedicated since World War II to the idea and ideal of a united, democratic Western Europe.

For a time last summer, President Pompidou threatened to cancel the summit meeting he had originally sponsored, partly in pique at the refusal of France's partners to locate a political secretariat for the community in Paris instead of Brussels. But he is not the only participant to warn against the expectation of dramatic advances from the Paris meeting. The accepted theme is that this is a time for consolidation rather than innovation.

Thus the Dutch probably will get no more than a general long-term commitment to their proposal for expansion of the responsibilities of the European Parliament and direct election of its members, even though these advances are provided for in the original community treaty.

As a step toward monetary union, France will push for implementation of a community reserve fund—already agreed to in principle—which would be used to maintain exchange rates of members within narrow limits. This

conflicts with American proposals for more flexible exchange rates and may be delayed by community members anxious to avoid any action that might increase the protectionist and isolationist sentiment in this country.

"And yet, it moves!" Despite the pursuit of narrow objectives by member states, procrastination of even the limited surrenders of sovereignty scheduled in the basic treaty, and inexcusable delays on erecting democratic controls over its machinery, the European community is prospering. The retiring American ambassador to the community, J. Robert Schaefer, correctly perceives "an inertial force which moves Europe on."

Even the myriad nuts and bolts required to adjust the machinery to a nine-nation community will expand the area of integration. From next January, to take one example, the community will negotiate as an entity on any trade treaties with outside countries. Moreover, the accession of Britain in particular will make inexorably for a more outward-looking freer-trading community, concerned with more than its own parochial problems.

What the community needs is obvious. It needs institutions, subject to democratic controls, to administer and eventually to shape those policies which member states are willing to assign to supranational authority. And it badly needs a revival of the spirit that motivated such postwar giants as Monnet and Schuman of France, De Gasperi and Sforza of Italy, Belgium's Spaak and West Germany's Adenauer not only to conceive the dream but to chart the course for a united Europe.

If the statesmen in Paris this week could agree on some of the institutions they might find they had also sparked a revival of the spirit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### India and Nagaland

New Delhi's military incursions in Nagaland have resulted in the killing, wounding and rendering homeless of several hundred thousand people; but they have not produced a political settlement to which the Nagas as a whole have consented. If the Indian government thinks its actions in Nagaland are not being properly and fairly reported, it should abandon the highly suspect policy of refusing to allow any newspaper correspondents—other than Indian citizens—to go beyond the Naga capital of Kohima. So long as the Indian government clings to this ban, they have no right to complain of the way events in Nagaland are reported abroad. It is surely time that Mrs. Indira Gandhi face the implications of extending her admirable policy of "open government" to the Naga hills.

—From the Observer (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 20, 1897

CHICAGO.—The death is announced here today of George M. Pullman, president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who expired suddenly from heart disease. George M. Pullman was the inventor of the modern luxurious parlor cars and comfortable sleeping cars so much used in America. In the first one constructed, the body of President Lincoln was carried on the funeral train after his assassination. Mr. Pullman was 65 years old. The empire he started will continue.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 20, 1922

LONDON.—Premier Lloyd George has resigned. Late this afternoon the Welsh schoolmaster's son, the country lawyer, the baffle of dukes and privilege, the political magician who has ruled the greatest Empire in the world's history in the hours of its greatest travail and in the hours of its greatest glory, tendered the seals of office to the Sovereign at Buckingham Palace. The seals will not be turned over until there is a successor, probably Mr. Bonar Law.



## How Thieu Sees Things

By Nguyen Van Thieu

SAIGON.—For the past few years everyone has talked about peace. In recent months more and more talk has been heard about peace, about one solution or another, about the coming cease-fire and so forth.

I would like to reiterate that our South itself hopes that peace will soon come more than anyone else and that we ourselves have worked harder and gone farther than anyone else.

On the other hand, the Communists yell for peace louder than anyone else but they are more stubborn and treacherous than anyone else. We are not afraid of a cease-fire, nor do we evade it. We ourselves hope that a cease-fire will soon come so that peace will be restored quickly. We have also demanded many times talks on an immediate cease-fire. Meanwhile, it is the Communists who are more afraid of a cease-fire than anyone else.

They arrived in Paris four years and more ago not to negotiate peace seriously with a peaceful will but to save the North from bombings pending a complete U.S. troop withdrawal and to prepare adequate means, awaiting the most favorable moment, in the hope that they can defeat the Republic of Vietnam by force. In the past four years and more, the Communists have refused to negotiate peace seriously because they had at their disposal 15 infantry divisions, from five to seven artillery and anti-aircraft divisions together with 1,000 tanks waiting to come South to stage the last battle in 1972.

### Public Opinion

In recent months the Communists have run up and down from Hanoi to Paris, the USSR, and Red China and have made contact with the United States time and again, acting as if they truly wanted peace in one or two days with one solution or another. But in reality, they merely aimed at exploiting the U.S. voters' public opinion, separating the people from the U.S. government, separating the United States from ourselves, and at the same time once again deceiving world public opinion. In fact, no words, gestures or acts can make peace in the South, they have any goodwill in the next four years and more. On the contrary, troops, weapons and ammunition have been continuously sent from the North to the South, Laos and Cambodia to prolong the war of aggression.

Today the Republic of Vietnam once again confirms: In a solution for the war in Vietnam, North Vietnam is the aggressor from the outside; naturally it will not be allowed to enjoy anything or any right in the South; on the contrary, it has the duty to end all acts of aggression in the South and withdraw all of its tools of aggression to the North.

Moreover, the North must compensate the southern people for all the damages and mourning caused to them by their infiltration during the past eighteen years.

In a solution to the war in all of Indochina, North Vietnam also bears a similar responsibility toward the Khmer Republic and Laos.

In everything concerning the Republic of Vietnam, the Khmer Republic and Laos, North Vietnam must respect these three Indochinese countries' territory, sovereignty, independence, freedom and peace. First of all, it must not interfere in or stir up domestic political affairs in any of them. In the South a political solution is a domestic affair of the South. It is a right and responsibility of the southern people to settle it among themselves. No one is allowed to interfere.

The South Vietnamese people now have a unique, constitutional, legal government. Every domestic political solution and problem of the South must be approved by the present constitutional, legal Republic of Vietnam government and by the South Vietnamese people.

Therefore, only the present Republic of Vietnam government is competent to discuss and approve any domestic political solution for the South and no one has the right to do it in its place. The Republic of Vietnam government and the northern administration would discuss only what concerns the two parts.

This national right to self-determination must be seriously implemented through democratic procedures that really respect the people's absolute freedom of choice and determination and this spirit

of national reconciliation must be implemented honestly.

Besides the direct participation of all components of the South Vietnamese people, broad international control or observation is very necessary to certify and insure freedom, democracy and fairness to any of these procedures.

No prefabricated mechanism, in any form whatsoever, can be imposed to force the Republic of Vietnam government and people to accept such a mechanism.

The points which I have presented and which are related to the restoration of peace and the settlement of the internal political problem in South Vietnam are also the basic principles for a peace solution which we have sought and are seeking and which we expect to come soon to us.

The peace which we have sought and are seeking is a peace based on the reason and honor of everyone and for everyone. This peace also bears a special Vietnamese characteristic which is national love and concord and the elimination of hatred, and the great national unity among the Vietnamese people themselves who are of the same breed.

### Basic Principles

These basic principles can be summed up as follows:

Militarily, all foreign countries must withdraw their armies back to their territories and must not invade any other neighboring countries directly or indirectly or carry out infiltration and acts of sabotage, organize acts, including activities and terrorist acts, or interfere in their internal affairs.

Politically, on Republic of Vietnam territory we advocate a policy of reconciliation so that people from the other side of the front line can participate in a peaceful manner and without the use of military strength or violence in the common activities of the nation on the basis of the right of self-determination according to genuinely free and democratic procedures.

Regarding the problems between the South and the North, we propose that the two administrations hold serious discussions on the relations between the South and the North on the basis of peaceful coexistence and without the use of military strength or violence to achieve national unification.

Our proposals have become more and more open-minded, broadened, and sensible and reasonable. We have made maximum concessions based on the right of self-determination and the spirit of national reconciliation.

Meanwhile, the Communists have become more and more deceitful and stubborn through their increasing unreasonable and insolent proposals. They want to eliminate that which belongs to and is established by the South Vietnamese people in order to impose a Communist regime disguised under the form of a coalition government.

If the Communists really have goodwill for peace as they have frequently boasted, let them end all their deceitful political maneuvers and hold serious talks with the Republic of Vietnam government to discuss the procedures to end the war in the use of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination as they have constantly advocated and demanded that it be realized at all costs.

As for our Republic of Vietnam, it has many times stated that it advocates no aggression against anyone, no participation in any military alliance and not allowing any nation to use its own territory to invade or threaten any other nation.

The North Vietnamese Communists have brazenly violated the neutrality of Laos and Cambodia and tampered on the Geneva agreements which they signed to invade the Republic of Vietnam.

In their aggression in Indochina they have enjoyed the important aid of Communist countries, especially the USSR, and Communist China. Meanwhile, they have shouted for the "neutralization" of South Vietnam. So, objective people note that while speaking of the "neutralization" of South Vietnam, the Communists and pro-Communist actually want to use that apparently attractive label to promote a one-way solution and to exert pressure to demand that our allied armed forces be not present in this country and refrain from exercising the public right to self-defense.

For this reason, I resolutely oppose Communist-style neutrality because this is a malicious Communist plot aimed at paralyzing and isolating us in our self-defense struggle and then at annexing our country and then all of Southeast Asia.

In 1955, 29 Afro-Asian countries including the Republic of Vietnam and North Vietnam attended the Bandung Conference and approved a joint declaration of the conference that upheld the aforementioned principles.

In the present situation, I think that it is time to convene a conference involving all the 10 Southeast Asian countries, including North Vietnam. North Vietnam should participate in this conference if it has a sincere desire for peace. This is necessary for it to display its much-heralded goodwill for peace.

The proposed conference is designed to find appropriate procedures for establishing a lasting peace for this area and laying a foundation for and establishing economic and cultural relations among the nations in the area. The proposed conference is also designed to lay a basis for the relationship between the countries in the area and the big foreign powers on the basis of these principles.

If the proposal for such an all-Southeast Asia conference is responded to, we will be glad to invite Southeast Asian countries to come and meet in the Republic of Vietnam capital or we will be ready to participate in that conference in any other place chosen by the majority of the Southeast Asian countries.

No one understands the Communists more clearly than we do, and no one has more or as many sorrowful experiences with the Communists than we do. No one will bear the responsibility and admit the fault before our national history and children and grandchildren for us, if this country is lost.

President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam addressed the National Assembly in Saigon for this month. This article is excerpted from that speech. Translation by the U.S. government.

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## For a 'New Europe'

## The Semicolon Summit

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In a symbolic sense this week's meeting of the nine government chiefs of "Europe"—meaning the enlarged Common Market—should represent a punctuation mark in contemporary progress. Perhaps it might serve as a semicolon in the sentence that began with the 1957 Treaty of Rome, handing together the community's first six members, and leading into an unknown future.

Arnold Thynne, the historian, who has a gift for the apt phrase, observes: "Western Europe has at last been united on a Napoleonic scale, not through conquest this time, but voluntarily." That is a dramatic way of stating things but, as French President Pompidou forecast at a recent press conference, the summit conference, that takes place Thursday and Friday is unlikely to be a turning point, even in European history.

As an economic association seeking to better organize the industrial, commercial, fiscal and farming talents of its members, the market had already demonstrated success, even before admitting three new members. Indeed, it was this demonstration that induced Britain to abandon its traditionally insular policy and join.

### The Opportunity

Prime Minister Heath, who championed Britain's admission, boasts with reason: "Europe recognizes that we are after all going to be the largest and the most powerful trading bloc the world has ever known and that gives us enormous opportunity." But it is obvious this "opportunity" will not be seized at the first meeting of the nine. Even on the order of priorities, there are major differences among the market's big three.

Chancellor Brandt faces an election Nov. 19 and would like to be able to advertise national successes to the West German voters. The party of Pompidou, host at this summit, is almost certain to face the electorate next year. Heath, who has been having political trouble back home, wants to divert the attention of his countrymen to the brave new world they are entering.

Thus no supranational spirit dominates the slowly burgeoning Europe. Brandt would prefer that their first summit should

emphasize preparations for scheduled security conference between the Western and Eastern blocs. This affects his own key toward Moscow and East, many, a critical subject in current campaign.

Pompidou prefers to go along such preparations. He wishes to arrange a common European market before it is too late to protect this continent. Uncle Sam's over-enthusiasm, embrace, the Elysée feels. United States exports its merits deficit to Europe as a nation, but now both Washington and the market seem ready to negotiate reform.

### U.S. Relations

Heath wants to develop a more united prior to any treaty unity and to get Europe a better position to compete with the U.S.A. He is involved in financial confusions. He recognizes that there is far more vital to continent than to America occupies a much greater fraction of the GNP.

Although expressing his with infinite tact, Heath is openly aware of Europe's dependence on the U.S.A. He recognizes that the long-term but still unborn project of a pan nuclear defense, he marked:

"The Americans... know course that if they were to move the (U.S.) nuclear brella, this would have an impact on Europe in its relations with the Soviet Union. In the American interest that is undesirable. Therefore you have the permanent partnership between the United States and the new Europe."

Although all members of European community agree in their broad goals of seeking a prosperity and influence in region, they still have to work out a more precise program to now exists. They also must ensure the full impact of British parliamentary tradition, in time, banking and commerce expertise on the organization has just entered.

A good start has certainly been made. London has shown sincerity of its intentions naming two well-known, highly intelligent politicians the Common Market's executive, a kind of board of directors. But there is nothing even approaching a supergovernment; something that could bind nine members to its decision. The habit of nationalism, runs strong below the surface appearance of internationality.

As one specialist on these matters said recently in Brussels: "There won't be a common European money until there is a common foreign and common defense policy. For there to be pooling of money there must be a pooling of sovereignty." The structure of the new Europe, been largely erected but bricks still need to be cement together.

## Letters

### Eye for an Eye?

On Sept. 28 you reported that an individual who had embezzled some rubles was shot in Sverdlovsk (one of a long list of executions for such modestly trivial economic offenses reported over the years from countries such as Russia and China). On Oct. 8 you wrote that the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty in murder cases, arguing that "the death penalty is not unusual and unreasonable." When the world's two foremost "progressive" states mete out capital punishment for such relatively trivial offenses, and such a "spiritually advanced" outpost as India still believes in the old "hardcore" eye for an eye, then where, maybe one of your readers can tell us, does that leave the United States with villains on the scale of Manson and his crew still enjoying the light of day? More spiritual and progressive still, or back in the Stone Age?

HENRI ROSIN.  
Bern.

### Seat at the Opera

I was not present at the sad debacle of the "Norma" opening at the Paris Opera. But I thought of those who were. Thank you for Mr. Stevens' article (OCT. 13) giving a candid, generally enlightening and entertaining explanation of this pitiful episode. I feel Mr. Stevens has opened a rich vein for anyone who takes true pleasure from whatever seat at the opera.

FRANCIS CASSAVETTES.  
Paris.

### Watch Your Step

I was pleased to read R.N. Buck's remarks (Letters, Oct. 12) commenting on the dog-sold Paris streets. But this skyline pilot might also peer down one day on approach at Orly in his 747 and think of us little "prop" set pilots shuffling along at 1,000 feet through the smog (purée de petits pois (pea soup), which, around Paris, sometimes becomes frighteningly dark and thick. I've given up expecting my hometown of Los Angeles ever to solve its dirty air problem, but London seems to have done it pretty well, so why not Paris where the problems are similar?

In fact, I was thinking the

other day, as I strolled zig-zagging through the dog-dog, that the Paris skyline will never be ruined by towers, since you can't see them anyway. Either the smog hides it or you're too busy watching where you step.

NINA NEUSCHOTZ.  
Seillans, France.

HOT TAXES  
The protest Letters, Oct. 11 of the use of taxpayers' money to install a new furnace in one of President Nixon's own houses suggests to me the writer doesn't understand 1972 Republican morality. If he thinks Nixon should pay for his own furnace to protect his health simply because he receives a huge salary, owns two palatial estates and is worth more than a half-million dollars, then what does he think taxpayers are for?

WILLIAM H. WENNEMAN.  
Rome.

ON POMPIDOU  
President Pompidou's views on the current urban development/destruction of Paris indicate either naïveté or enormous ignorance of the hard-core economic determinants. Skyscrapers are first and foremost a means for multiplying floor space in high-land-value areas; hence, providing a larger rent to the developer and perpetuating the ever increasing spiral of urban land values. Midtown New York is of course the extreme example of this process. Because Paris is nowhere near this state, there is all the more reason for applying great caution and selectivity in choosing appropriate sites for these buildings.

On the Mark  
James Reston's piece, "Modern's Self Analysis" (OCT. 10) hits close to the mark when it implies the majority of Paris don't like the changes. Second Government. Doesn't it tell the anti-administration, American liberals something?

The strength of our great United States always has been in people. Doesn't the majority seem to be satisfied with our country and its leadership as it now is?

I liked Mr. Reston's article. I had been close to include in it usual anti-administration comments. He is really serious in suggesting the press has been hard on McGovern's character than Nixon's?

May I suggest that the judgment of William F. Buckley Jr. on Nixon's political tricks have been dirty or not is dependent entirely on the individual's viewpoint.

FLOYD L. STEWART.  
Jakarta.



## ART IN N.Y.

## Art Historians Protest Met's Sales of Works

By George Gent

NEW YORK (NYT)—A group of prominent art historians added volume to the chorus of criticism against the recent sale of important modern paintings by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The group, all members of the history faculty of the City University of New York, said in a letter to the museum's board of trustees and to Thomas P. F. Hoving, its director, that it was "deeply distressed" by the sale of the paintings, which were first disclosed in the New York Times and by other sources that more such sales were contemplated. (NYT, Oct. 13, 1972).

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the museum's curatorial staff, composed of the institution's 19 curators and their staffs, is for the first time set up to define the "deaccessioning" of works by the museum and the rules have been approved by Mr. Hoving and the trustees.

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Record Is Set

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (UPI)—

An 1891 painting by the Little-

Philadelphia artist Thom-

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policy of selling off major works in its collection was stirred when The Times disclosed that Van Gogh's "The Olive Pickers" and Rousseau's "Tropics," popularly known as "Monkeys in the Jungle," had been sold to the Marlborough Gallery for an undisclosed price without being put up for bids.

## Exchanges

A few days later it was learned that the museum planned to exchange with the Marlborough Amadeo Modigliani's "Russian Woman" and Juan Gris' "Le Guérillon" for works by David Smith and Clifford Still. Mr. Hoving also confirmed that several hundred other art items would be put up for sale as the museum sought to "weed out" works of "secondary importance" and upgrade the quality of its collection through new purchases and exchanges.

The disclosures have resulted in strong criticism of Mr. Hoving and the museum from critics, artists and the Art Dealers Association of America, an organization of 85 of the nation's leading art dealers, which called the sales a "breach of public trust."

In their letter to the museum's trustees, the faculty members said that such sales often resulted in the return of important works to private hands, or their permanent departure from this country.

"Art now held in public trust by the museum must not be sold without consideration for the needs of scholars and students, as well as the public at large," the art historians said. "These sales have often reflected nothing more than a current enthusiasm or a curatorial opinion in direct conflict with respect for the past or countervailing expertise."

## The Letter

"Acquisitions by a museum attempting to stay abreast of opportunity and the present or future value of its holdings are not questioned here. But the sale of works already in a museum's possession, acquired in the past by former curators and administrators, becomes a matter of moral as well as qualitative judgment, the responsibility for which should be shared by all professional and interested parties."

The CUNY faculty members urged the museum to "make fully public" its reasons and "its methods for disposing of works, the future of which concerns us all."

The letter was signed by Milton W. Brown, executive officer of City University's PhD program in art history; Morris Dorsky, chairman of the art department of Brooklyn College; William H. Gerds, professor of art history, Brooklyn College; Eugene C. Goossen, former chairman of the department of art, the City College; Mervin Jules, chairman,



Thomas P. F. Hoving  
...policy criticized.

department of art, the City College; Robert Pinous-Witten, assistant professor of art history, Queens College; John Rewald, professor of art history, PhD Faculty of CUNY; Leo Steinberg, professor of art history, Hunter College.

As it turns out, the museum's curatorial staff had already begun preparation of a new set of guidelines for "deaccessioning" procedures last April, shortly after The Times had disclosed that the museum had listed a number of works in its collection with various dealers for open bidding.

## Confirmation

Prudence Harper, an associate curator in the museum's American Near East department and head of the Curatorial Forum's executive committee, confirmed the existence of the "deaccessioning" guidelines, but was unwilling to say that they had resulted from the controversy.

"There is nothing secret about them," she said. "They have been under discussion for almost five years, or ever since the various department heads were asked to look over their collections with an eye toward 'deaccessioning.' Over the years, a number of proposal lists had been drawn up but nothing was done. However, last April the curators appointed a four-member collecting committee to work out detailed guidelines. The form was completed sometime during the summer and approved by the trustees and director some time after that."

Mrs. Harper confirmed that the eight-page form requires, among other things, a statement on precise reasons for disposal; two outside appraisals of the work's value and such information as whether the work would be useful to another museum on loan or as an art exchange.

"The form also requires that the curator responsible for a particular work must signify his approval or disapproval of its disposition. His judgment, however, would not be binding on the director and trustees."

Following the completion of the "deaccessioning" form, the curatorial staff made up a 10-page form outlining guidelines for new acquisitions and this too was approved by Mr. Hoving and the trustees.

## FILMS IN PARIS

## 'The Godfather' Takes Another City

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Oct. 19 (NYT)—With a pomp, though without the promised presence of Mrs. Georges Pompidou, "The Godfather" had its Parisian premiere at the Opéra Tuesday evening.

It is now, as might have been predicted, drawing crowds to the Elysees-Cinema, the Marignan-Pathé, the Danton and the Cluny-Ecoles in English and to half a dozen other theaters in the French version prepared by the well-known director, Louis Malle. A phenomenal success in the United States and in all the European capitals where it has opened, this American film has conquered Paris, too.

Francis Ford Coppola, the director-adaptor, and Albert S. Ruddy, the producer, have done more than transform a sensational best-selling motion picture. They have skillfully dramatized the scenes from the Mario Puzo novel in a scenario that has remarkable fluidity and rhythm. Sagaciously, they establish the period in which the events transpire, the immediate postwar 1940s, and against that background, unravel a gripping melodrama of an underworld empire.

## Convincing

The saga is utterly convincing despite its extravagant and lurid coloring. The opening sets the tone. The ruling chieftain, the godfather of the title, is visited by an irate father. The caller's daughter has been raped and beaten and her attackers, when brought to court, have been dismissed with suspended sentences.

The father, an undertaker, wants the godfather to exact his revenge.

The ghastly, the bizarre and the comical mingle in the well-balanced script. There is the case of the fading crooner, a protégé of the godfather, who hopes to stage a comeback via a movie role. The studio boss, resentful of the singer's cavalier conduct with a starlet, refuses to employ him. The Hollywood magnifico is visited by an emissary of the godfather, but he stands his ground in the face of threats of union troubles. The next morning the movie mogul awakes to discover his bed flooded with blood. While he slumbers the severed head of his blue-ribbon racehorse has been deposited between the sheets. The crooner is engaged for the part, shake-up rather than shake-down methods having accomplished their objective.

In another episode, one of the godfather's sons, reluctant to enter the family concern, is beaten by a police captain who is on the payroll of a rival gang. Later, ostensibly to settle differences between the two groups, the son, Michael, agrees to dine with the policeman and the rival leader in an Italian restaurant. Michael is tricked, but, unknown to the others, a revolver has been placed behind the toilet water tank in the men's room. Michael asks permission to go to the toilet, gets the gun and kills the rivals. That night he flees to Sicily.

In exile, the young man falls in love with a delightful Sicilian and marries her. These passages, done with a charming light touch,

have a springtime freshness and disclose Coppola's talent for swiftly altering moods. The sequence has a tragic finish as the long arm of revenge reaches out to murder the beguiling bride.

The ending, a trifle cynical, reveals Michael's coming to power on his father's demise, the godfather, ever a family man, expiring peacefully as he romps with a grandchild.

There have been complaints that the film glorifies criminals, but I fall to find this. Rather it presents them honestly and persuasively. None of them is bathed in an admiring light, and the criticism is of social conditions which permit them to thrive.

All of the acting is excellent. Marlon Brando as the soft-spoken, quick-thinking patriarch of gangland avoids the pitfalls of character acting in a strong portrayal of the aged ruler. Al Pacino as the son, gingerly following in his father's footsteps at first and then blossoming forth at the finish as a full-fledged underworld commander, proves the most promising of recent American screen finds. Robert Duvall as the godfather's legal adviser and Sterling Hayden as the bought police chief stand out, but there is not a poor performance in the large company. Each player down to the bit roles succeeds in making an effective impression.

\*\*\*

"Duet for Cannibals" (in Swedish with French subtitles at the Studio Alpha) is the first film directed by Susan Sontag who enjoys a high literary reputation.



Al Pacino and Marlon Brando in "The Godfather."

Invited to try her hand at movie-making in the Stockholm studios, she wrote a screenplay and directed it herself. The Italian actress Adriana Asti plays a leading role and the three other principals are eminent personalities of the Swedish stage: Agneta Ekman, Lars Ekborg and Gustav Ekman, the grandson of the celebrated actor. A psychological drama of sustained intensity and macabre

immensities, it relates the corrupting influence of a paranoid professor, a dabbler in mysterious political intrigues, on his submissive wife and a young couple who come to live in the household. Miss Sontag's direction is slightly Bergmansque, but hers is an arresting and original initial effort. It was shown in the Cannes Festival three years ago and second viewing only increases regard for its unique quality.



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## Bank of Japan Acts to Prop Dollar

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan bought about 140 million of the Tokyo foreign exchange market today to keep the yen from exceeding its permitted maximum rate against the dollar, dealers said.

In the forward market, the dollar suffered sharp declines in early every position, reflecting continued yen revaluation fears.

The spot dollar closed at 301.10, unchanged from yesterday's close, after trading in a range of 311.00-301.19. Turnover for delivery today and tomorrow was \$187 million.

The Bank of Japan has so far this week absorbed an estimated \$27 million to prop up the U.S.

### Buys \$140 Million On Money Market

currency. During October, support purchases have totaled about \$847 million.

Dealers had difficulty putting their finger on any single reason for the big jump in dollar sales. They noted that turnover is usually high on Thursdays for technical reasons and said exporters continue to be very nervous about the prospects of another yen revaluation.

General news that may have influenced the market today was almost universally bad from the

point of view of averting revaluation. Reports circulated that the government had decided once again to postpone a "final decision" on a new yen defense program, this time to next Tuesday rather than taking action tomorrow.

The report of the postponement heightened fears that the new measures will not be convincing.

Other disturbing developments included a report from Washington which quoted U.S. Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson as telling Japanese Foreign Minister Nasayoshi Ohira that if the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance continues, it will become "a grave issue of the 1970s."

At the same time that Mr. Ohira was being warned, Theodore E. Brown, acting director-general for external trade of the European Economic Community, was making the rounds of various Japanese ministries in Tokyo quietly urging that Japan take steps to assure that its trade surplus with Europe will not be allowed to swell to an unmanageable level.

Meanwhile, Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, sounded another alarm about inflation and hinted that he would not hesitate to adopt monetary policy to domestic considerations at the expense of balance of payments considerations if price increases seem to be getting out of hand.

## Japanese Capital Market Seen Opening to Foreigners

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Japanese stockbroker Minoru Kogawa today predicted foreign operations might in future be able to raise \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year on the Tokyo capital market.

Mr. Segawa, president of the Federation of Securities Dealers' Association, also said foreign funds would probably be listed in the Tokyo Stock Exchange

and Japanese investors given access to foreign mutual funds by early next year.

In a speech at a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Japan, Mr. Segawa said Japanese corporations were raising \$3 billion in equities and another \$3 billion in bonds annually.

"In the case of foreign corporations, it is felt that roughly 20 to 30 percent of this amount could be enjoyed, or roughly \$1 billion to \$2 billion in terms of money involved," he said.

"This cannot be realized overnight," but "the Tokyo capital market has enough potential to meet the demand to such an extent," Mr. Segawa added.

Japanese individual investors had purchased about \$100 million of foreign securities since they were permitted to do so a year ago, while Japanese institutional investors had bought about \$400 million from foreign stock markets, Mr. Segawa noted.

Mr. Segawa said preparations are being made to enable foreign corporations to fully enjoy the capital raising function of the Tokyo market by helping them issue equities and bonds here and increasing Japanese investments in foreign equities.

Problems concerning the listing of foreign stocks and bonds here, such as disclosure requirements, the form of share certificates and the traditional Japanese principle of secured bonds, would also be settled by the beginning of next year, he said.

## Japan-Built Ships May Have Defect

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—The Transport Ministry today warned that 35 Japanese-built ships now in service with foreign companies may have defects in their welding work—although not serious enough to affect their safety.

A spokesman said the ministry had ordered two major shipbuilders—Isikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Heavy Industries—to be more careful after small cracks were discovered on six Japanese-owned large tankers and bulk carriers.

He said it was believed 40 more large vessels, including 35 owned by foreign companies, might have similar defects, which concerned hand welding by individual workers on structural frames.

All 55 ships were built by the shipyards between 1964 and 1968. The shipyards will ask the owners of the remaining 40 ships to inspect them as soon as they reach port, the spokesman added.

## Jobless Rate Drops in U.K.

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Oct. 19.—The number of jobless in Britain fell in mid-October to the lowest monthly level this year except for June, the government reported today.

Unemployment totaled 844,640, down 78,954 from September, the Department of Employment said.

This was equivalent to an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent, down from 3.9 percent in September.

The figures included those for Northern Ireland, where unemployment dropped 4,900 to 36,002, or 7.3 percent of the work force.

Employment Secretary, Mr. George Mackenzie said: "It shows that the government's efforts to get the economy moving and to reduce the unacceptably high level of unemployment are working."

At the same time the number of vacancies waiting to be filled increased by 7,218 to 212,510.

Both figures, the government pointed out, went against normal seasonal trends.

Mr. Mackenzie said: "I think these figures show we are on the right course. But if we are to keep this course we must cut inflation—rising prices—under control."

Talks between the government, trade unions and employers on price and wage controls have been adjourned for the time being. They will resume Oct. 24.

The announcement comes on a day of gloomier news of threatened strikes by electricity workers and power cuts and of the pound falling to \$2.853, its lowest for months.

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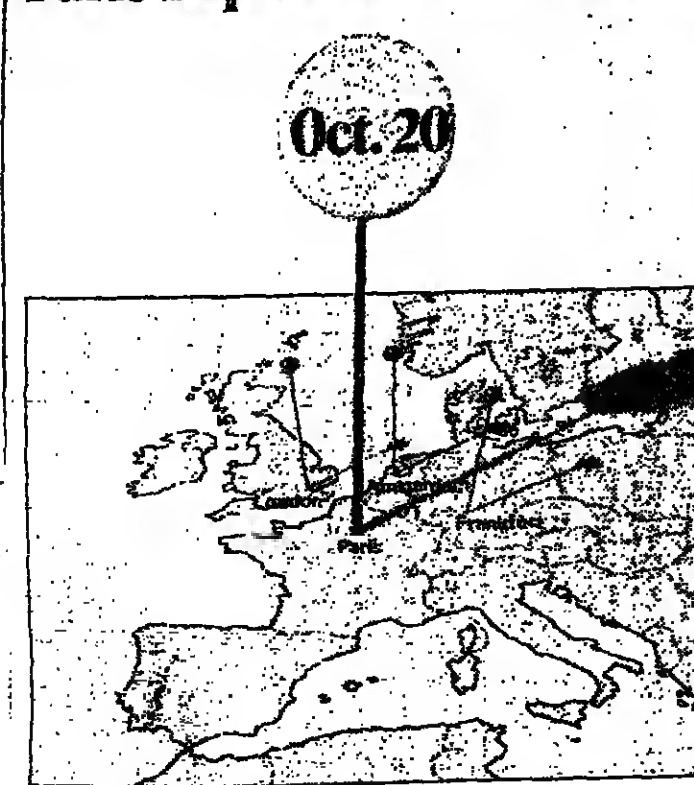
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## Pound Hits Low, Concern Cited on Parity, Economy

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—Sterling was under strong pressure today amid continuing concern over the economic outlook and speculation of possible early action to restore the currency to a fixed parity.

With the Bank of England offering only limited resistance, sterling fell as low as \$2.83, its lowest level since the pound floated the pound in June, but recovered a bit later.

Dealers said sterling was helped by a denial from the Treasury that the pound would be repegged to a fixed rate in the near future, and dismissed as without foundation reports that the new rate, when fixed, would be below \$2.40.

(There was also speculation in Europe that British Prime Minister Edward Heath would use the current Common Market summit meeting in Paris as the occasion to fix a new parity rate for the pound. A British spokesman qualified the speculation as "rubbish.")

Dealers attributed pressure from wide sectors of industry for higher pay which threatens to wreck the government's efforts to get a voluntary price and incomes policy that will hold down inflation.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or close top important rates for the dollar and the major international exchanges: Oct. 19, 1972

	Star (per \$)	2000	3400
Sale (1A)	44.12-14	44.15-17	
Buy (1A)	44.12-14	44.15-17	
Deutsche mark	2.364-48	2.365-50	
Danish krone	8.0950-70	8.0950-10	
Swedish krona	26.32-34	26.33-35	
Fr. (100)	4.825-25	4.825-25	
Gr. Dr.	3.013-014	3.013-014	
Guillemet	2.227-43	2.227-43	
Israeli pound	4.28	4.28	
Latvian ruble	1.02-70	1.02-70	
Portugal	204.48-49	204.48-49	
Scandinavian	21.18-20	21.18-20	
Swiss franc	2.00-02	2.00-02	
Yen	361.18	361.18	

At 10:00 AM Commercial



Gordon W. Weber



Frederick D. Pettit

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Gordon W. Weber, assistant managing director of First National City Bank in New York, has been appointed managing director of First National City Bank in London. He succeeds John M. Harvey who has been reassigned to U.S. headquarters. Replacing Mr. Weber will be D. E. McMillan, a member of the board of First National City Bank in New York.

At First National City Bank, Frederick D. Pettit has been appointed senior officer for France. Mr. Pettit, formerly in charge of City Bank activities in the Netherlands, succeeds John E. Fogarty who has been transferred to Switzerland.

Ian T. H. Logie has been named a director of Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., London, and executive director in charge of the bank's international division.

Pierre van der Mersch has been appointed general manager of Barclays Bank International's new Brussels branch, scheduled to open Dec. 1. He was formerly a general manager of the Brussels office of First National City Bank.

At Smith, Barney & Co., Millo Vesel, vice-president and a director, has been named head of international operations and appointed managing director of Smith, Barney & Co. International, a wholly-owned subsidiary. Mr. Vesel has offices in New York and Paris.

Thomas I. Dunn, production manager and a director of National Cash Register Co. Ltd., has been named to replace W. C. Kreidler as managing director based in Dundee, Scotland. Mr. Kreidler returns to U.S. headquarters.

In Brussels, Lee A. Bertheisen has been appointed vice-president and managing director of European development for Holladay International, replacing Charles B. Rand who returns to U.S. headquarters.

## 'Real' U.S. GNP Growth Slows

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (WP).—The U.S. economy grew from July through September at a pace that was faster than normal, but a slowdown from the rates of the nine months before.

The rate of inflation, while slightly higher than it was from April through June, remained well under the averages of any of the past three years, the Commerce Department said today.

The report card on the economy was contained in the department's preliminary summing-up of the gross national product for the third quarter—the market value of all goods and services that all Americans produced and consumed.

The department said that the GNP rose at an annual rate of 3.2 percent, or 0.3 percent, in the third quarter, to a seasonally-adjusted level of \$1,162.2 billion. About three-fourths of that growth was "real" as actual increase in output. The rest reflected an increase in prices.

The department said that the real growth rate was 2.7 percent, and the "implicit" rate of inflation for the quarter, 2.3 percent.

The real growth was a slowdown from the 3.1, 3.5 and 3.4 percent of the three preceding quarters. It was higher, however, than the long-term average growth rate of a little over 4 percent a year.

That is normal in recoveries. The growth rate was only 2.7 percent, well under the long-term average, in both 1969 and 1971.

The economy actually shrunk by 0.5 percent in real terms in 1970, the bottom of the last recession.

More Jobs Forecast  
The administration said at the start of this year that real growth over the 12 months would average 6 percent, and that this would generate enough new jobs

## But Gain of 5.9% Is Over Average

to bring the unemployment rate down to "the neighborhood of 5 percent" sometime before New Year's Eve.

Real growth has averaged about 7 percent in this year to date. The average has been about the same over the full year since the President announced his new economic policy last August, imposed wage and price controls, and began pumping up the economy.

Last month's unemployment rate was still 5.5 percent, however. The rate hovered at about 6 percent for most of last year.

The administration has had more success on the inflation side of the fiscal equation. Its target for this year was a little over 3 percent.

## Inventory Rise Seen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Commerce Department said today manufacturers expected to add a seasonally-adjusted \$900 million to inventories in the third quarter and \$1 billion in the fourth quarter.

According to the delayed report, factory inventories increased by \$1 billion in the June quarter.

The survey, conducted in July, projected a factory sales increase of 2.7 percent in the third quarter, followed by a seasonally-adjusted 1.1 percent advance in the fourth quarter. In the June quarter factory sales were up 2.9 percent.

## Bausch & Lomb Stock Fall Weakens the General List

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Bausch & Lomb, a glamour favorite on Wall Street earlier this year, plummeted 1 1/4 to 28 3/8 as the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange today. This dramatized the overriding importance of earnings in a market that posted a modest overall decline.

As a rule of thumb, many stocks with profit gains produced higher prices. But lower or disappointing earnings took a number of stocks downward.

The Dow Jones industrials eased 0.22 to 932.12. Volume contracted to 13.8 million shares from 17.2 million yesterday.

Bausch & Lomb, trading 615-300 shares, set a yearly low at 28 1/4 after selling early in 1972 at a record price of 97 3/8, adjusted for its split. In 1970, before the Soffen contract lens turned Bausch & Lomb into a dastard, the stock traded as low as 13 5/8.

The manufacturer of optical goods and scientific instruments reported a September-quarter profit of 33 cents a share, down from 36 cents a share, assuming the full conversion of debentures.

Celanease, the second most active issue, slipped 3/4 to 36 3/4 after showing a decline in net income.

Boise Cascade, also on the active roster, gained 1 1/8 to 10 7/8, helped by higher earnings in the latest three months. The company, which has taken large write-offs in each of the last two years, saw the stock sell above 70 three years ago.

Curiously-Wright Dips  
Paradoxically, a report of increased profits produced a loss in Curiously-Wright, one of the market's more volatile issues. The stock fell 3/4 to 31 1/4.

Monroe Auto Equipment, off 1 3/8 to 37, and Joy Manufacturing

ing, down a point to 33 5/8, continued weak for the second day in the wake of disappointing earnings.

Abbott Laboratories lost 3/4 to 74 1/8, although president Edward J. Lederer said the firm expects to file three new drug applications with the Food & Drug Administration in the next 12-18 months, "if everything continues on plan."

Xerox surrendered 2 to 152, but Walt Disney gained 2 5/8 to 178 5/8. Sperry Rand lost 1 1/8 to 45 7/8.

Pioneer Natural Gas, a strong feature, rose 1 1/2 to 19 3/8. Pioneer and Houston Natural Gas agreed in principle to merge. The latter eased 1/2 to 53 3/4.

General Signal picked up 3/8 to 4 1/2. It raised its quarterly dividend to 16.2 cents from 15.6 cents, and also announced a definitive agreement to acquire Mixing Equipment Co.

Prices eased in routine trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index lost 0.04 to 25.86, while declines outnumbered advances, 474 to 347. Turnover was 2.73 million shares, compared with 3.01 million yesterday.

The government's last corporate bond market closed about unchanged to slightly better in quiet trading today.

## Market to Probe Trading in Stock

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT).—The Midwest Stock Exchange is investigating trading over the last week in shares of Continental Illinois Corp., parent company of Chicago's largest bank, exchange officials said yesterday.

The inquiry is focusing on the possibility of an advance leak of inside information concerning Continental's third-quarter earnings. On Tuesday, it disclosed that its operating earnings dropped 7.85 percent, in sharp contrast to widespread expectations among security analysts of an increase of about the same amount.

On Friday of last week and Monday of this week, Continental's shares dropped almost 10 points in heavy trading to 57 5/8. John H. Perkins, Continental vice-chairman said that he was confident that there had not been any leak of inside information.

He pointed out that the shares of all major banking concerns were under pressure last week due to the statement by Arthur F. Burns, who voiced "concern" about recent increases in the prime lending rates of the major banks.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Iranian Gas Venture Planned

International Systems & Controls Corp. and National Iranian Gas Co. plan a multinational liquefied natural gas (LNG) project in Iran. The project is estimated to cost about \$700 million in two investment phases and is designed to produce up to 1.2 billion cubic feet of LNG daily. Ownership will be divided among Iranian, U.S., Japanese and Norwegian participants with Iran controlling half of the project, called Kalings. Financing will be provided through an international banking syndicate headed by First National City Bank of New York and Citicorp. The project will be located on the Persian Gulf about 100 miles south of the city of Bushehr. The LNG will be used to supply U.S., Japanese and South American markets. The Japanese participant will be Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd. and Norwegian participants will be Halfdan Ditlev-Simonsen and Fred Olsen & Co.

### Phillips Reports on Eldfisk

Phillips Petroleum says tests of deeper zones of the Eldfisk field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea yielded non-commercial quantities of oil.

Earlier tests of the shallower main reservoir of the area indicated wells on the structure would produce at a rate of about 10,000 barrels of oil a day. Phillips, operator for a multinational group, said it plans further extension drilling on the structure this winter.

### AT&T to Borrow \$500 Million

American Telephone & Telegraph, which, with its subsidiaries, is the largest U.S. corporate borrower, says its directors authorized it to raise \$500 million through the public sale of debt securities in early December. The offering is to augment the capital needs of the utility and its units, estimated at \$3.8 billion for this year. The offering will be the largest single amount offered in the corporate market this year, but offerings of that size are not unusual for AT&T.

### Houston Natural, Pioneer to Merge

Houston Natural Gas and Pioneer Natural Gas have agreed in principle to merge Pioneer into Houston Natural. Proposed terms call for the exchange of one share of Houston for each 2.25 shares of Pioneer, giving the transaction an indicated value of \$178.7 million based on Houston's share price of \$63.25.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allis-Chalmers				Amstar				Imperial				Pellman			
Third Quarter	1972	1971		First Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	215.1	200.3		Revenue (millions)	190.3	193.5		Revenue (millions)	44.3	36.7		Revenue (millions)	178.8	164.1	
Profits (millions)	0.89	0.59		Profits (millions)	3.73	3.14		Profits (millions)	6.1	5.0		Profits (millions)	3.89	2.27	
Per Share	0.07	0.05		Per Share	0.23	0.16		Per Share	0.44	0.38		Per Share	0.81	0.50	
Nine Months				Johns-Manville				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	674.9	636.7		Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	124.8	104.2		Revenue (millions)	545.2	486.5	
Profits (millions)	6.88	5.85		Revenue (millions)	211.9	187.0		Profits (millions)	16.1	12.0		Profits (millions)	11.91	8.77	
Per Share	0.55	0.47		Profits (millions)	14.75	12.94		Per Share	1.17	0.88		Per Share	2.48	1.84	
American Brands				Nine Months				Studebaker-Worthington				Textron			
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	583.1	501.2		Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	767.4	719.3		Profits (millions)	37.95	31.52		Revenue (millions)	211.3	190.9		Revenue (millions)	412.3	388.0	
Profits (millions)	33.68	33.3		Per Share	2.05	1.70		Profits (millions)	8.5	6.4		Profits (millions)	18.58	16.21	
Per Share	1.25	1.21		Kaiser Steel				Per Share (Diluted)	1.20	0.80		Per Share	0.82	0.64	
Nine Months				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	2,239.0	2,089.3		Revenue (millions)	123.7	114.9		Revenue (millions)	651.6	603.4		Revenue (millions)	1,270.4	1,209.9	
Profits (millions)	93.48	91.45		Profits (millions)	2.57	0.69		Profits (millions)	20.07	24.2		Profits (millions)	1,761	1,601	
Per Share	3.43	3.29		Nine Months <td>Per Share (Diluted)</td> <td>3.40</td> <td>3.57</td> <td></td> <td>Per Share</td> <td>1.68</td> <td>1.44</td> <td></td>				Per Share (Diluted)	3.40	3.57		Per Share	1.68	1.44	
Babcock & Wilcox				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Sperry Rand				Union Carbide			
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	325.1	378.9		Second Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	218.0	204.2		Profits (millions)	7.04	0.16		Revenue (millions)	538.2	408.0		Revenue (millions)	617.3	749.5	
Profits (millions)	3.94	3.38		Per Share	7.04	0.16		Profits (millions)	19.55	11.18		Profits (millions)	46.19	32.76	
Per Share	0.32	0.26		Nine Months <td>Per Share</td> <td>0.57</td> <td>0.33</td> <td></td> <td>Per Share</td> <td>0.76</td> <td>0.61</td> <td></td>				Per Share	0.57	0.33		Per Share	0.76	0.61	
Nine Months				Revenue (millions)	697.4	694.9		The New York Times				Western Air Lines			
Revenue (millions)	697.4	694.9		Profits (millions)	17.17	15.02		Revenue (millions)	1,028.9	830.2		Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Profits (millions)	1.39	1.21		Per Share	0.32	0.26		Profits (millions)	37.42	24.27		Revenue (millions)	103.8	93.0	
Per Share	0.32	0.26		Nine Months <td>Per Share</td> <td>1.09</td> <td>0.71</td> <td></td> <td>Profits (millions)</td> <td>7.23</td> <td>6.0</td> <td></td>				Per Share	1.09	0.71		Profits (millions)	7.23	6.0	
Boise Cascade				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Nine Months				Per Share			
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	547.0	475.4		Revenue (millions)	1,028.9	830.2		Revenue (millions)	2,887.0	2,268.5	
Revenue (millions)	375.4	383.6		Profits (millions)	63.7	54.8		Profits (millions)	37.42	24.27		Profits (millions)	151.15	115.4	
Profits (millions)	10.89	2.44		Per Share	0.86	0.49		Per Share	1.09	0.71		Per Share	2.49	1.1	
Per Share	0.35	0.08		Nine Months <td colspan="4">The New York Times</td> <td colspan="4">Western Air Lines</td>				The New York Times				Western Air Lines			
Nine Months				Revenue (millions)	1,568.9	1,358.0		Third Quarter	1972	1971		Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	1,094.0	988.5		Profits (millions)	178.3	153.6		Revenue (millions)	77.4	68.5		Revenue (millions)	103.8	93.0	
Profits (millions)	18.18	96.83		Per Share	1.68	1.36		Profits (millions)	3.32	2.01		Profits (millions)	7.23	6.0	
Per Share	-5.95	-1.19		Nine Months <td>Per Share</td> <td>0.28</td> <td>0.17</td> <td></td> <td>Per Share</td> <td>0.73</td> <td>0.4</td> <td></td>				Per Share	0.28	0.17		Per Share	0.73	0.4	
Burlington Northern				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Nine Months				Per Share			
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	393.9	273.97		Revenue (millions)	238.8	213.4		Revenue (millions)	275.2	263.7	
Revenue (millions)	278.7	369.3		Profits (millions)	6.52	6.26		Profits (millions)	8.45	7.18		Profits (millions)	9.71	4.8	
Profits (millions)	9.0	-58.22		Per Share	0.37	0.26		Per Share	0.73	0.61		Per Share	0.97	0.5	
Per Share	0.69	-44.77		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Nine Months				Revenue (millions)	847.1	812.3		Revenue (millions)	238.8	213.4		Revenue (millions)	275.2	263.7	
Revenue (millions)	805.5	771.5		Profits (millions)	19.77	16.88		Profits (millions)	8.45	7.18		Profits (millions)	9.71	4.8	
Profits (millions)	29.88	-42.95		Per Share	0.62	0.74		Per Share	0.73	0.61		Per Share	0.97	0.5	
Per Share	2.32	-3.69		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Celanese				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	238.8	213.4		Revenue (millions)	275.2	263.7	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	317.0	275.0		Profits (millions)	11.9	10.6		Profits (millions)	9.71	4.8	
Revenue (millions)	338.0	313.0		Profits (millions)	0.79	0.70		Per Share	0.79	0.70		Per Share	0.97	0.5	
Profits (millions)	15.1	15.5		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Per Share	1.01	1.05		Revenue (millions)	981.9	782.1		Revenue (millions)	238.8	213.4		Revenue (millions)	275.2	263.7	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	1,019.0	916.0	Profits (millions)	37.5	34.4		Profits (millions)	8.45	7.18		Profits (millions)	9.71	4.8	
Revenue (millions)	1,019.0	916.0		Per Share	2.48	2.22		Per Share	0.73	0.61		Per Share	0.97	0.5	
Profits (millions)	41.7	45.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Per Share	2.73	3.04		Revenue (millions)	981.9	782.1		Revenue (millions)	238.8	213.4		Revenue (millions)	275.2	263.7	
Georgia-Pacific				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Profits (millions)	11.9	10.6		Profits (millions)	9.71	4.8	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	146.8	133.0		Per Share	0.79	0.70		Per Share	0.97	0.5	
Revenue (millions)	506.2	372.6		Profits (millions)	2.85	3.82		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months			
Profits (millions)	34.1	22.7		Per Share (Diluted)	0.57	0.53		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2	
Per Share	0.64	0.43		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Nine Months				Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2	
Revenue (millions)	1,361.0	1,051.0		Profits (millions)	7.93	9.28		Profits (millions)	412.4	416.2		Profits (millions)	412.4	416.2	
Profits (millions)	94.05	64.48		Per Share (Diluted)	1.57	1.71		Per Share	1.57	1.71		Per Share	1.57	1.71	
Per Share	1.78	1.22		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Honeywell				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2		Revenue (millions)	412.4	416.2	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	264.5	244.9		Profits (millions)	26.21	23.71		Profits (millions)	26.21	23.71	
Revenue (millions)	534.0	477.6		Profits (millions)	26.21	23.71		Per Share	0.49	0.38		Per Share	0.49	0.38	
Profits (millions)	14.74	15.22		Per Share	0.49	0.38		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months			
Per Share	0.78	0.86		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Nine Months	Revenue (millions)	1,494.3	1,370.2	Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	1,494.3	1,370.2		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	94.05	64.48		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Per Share	1.78	1.22		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Imperial				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Pellman				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Studebaker-Worthington				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Textron				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Union Carbide				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Western Air Lines				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Johns-Manville				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0		Per Share	752.25	697.0	
Per Share	752.25	697.0		Nine Months <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td> <td colspan="4">Nine Months</td>				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Kaiser Steel				Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Third Quarter	1972	1971		Revenue (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0		Profits (millions)	752.25	697.0	
Revenue (millions)															



-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E High Low Last Crg's	Net Crg's	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E High Low Last Crg's	Net Crg's	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sls. 100s.	P/E High Low Last Crg's	Net Crg's
100 11 10000 4/8	14 11 11	1000 1000	1000	100 11 10000 4/8	14 11 11	1000 1000	1000	100 11 10000 4/8	14 11 11	1000 1000	1000

[illegible]

73%	54%	Bell How 40	28	21	59%	50	50	+1%	28%	18%	Crown Carb	40	16	25%	25	25	28%	10%	Gen Cis 1.20	41	18	17%	17%	17%
22%	15%	Barnis Co 40	4	12	22%	22%	22%		30%	24%	CrownZell 1.30	47	17	26%	26	26%	34%	72%	Gen Devel 4.30	47	7	14%	21%	14%
48%	48%	Barnick 1.60	21	13	44%	43%	43%	-1%	41%	28%	CTS Corp 50	3	14	31%	39%	39%	94%	22%	Gen Dyn 4.30	35	10	32%	21%	25%

[illegible]

do it right



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

25%	11	sexon	Id	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
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[illegible]

72 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
73 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
74 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
75 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
76 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
77 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
78 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
79 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
80 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
81 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
82 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
83 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
84 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
85 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
86 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
87 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
88 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
89 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
90 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
91 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
92 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
93 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
94 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
95 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
96 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
97 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
98 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
99 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2
100 1/2	SOLOMON 2 1/2	143	15	77 1/2	77 1/2

[illegible]

39	39	Well Am	Pr 70	207	24	23	0115	0117-18
3346	39	William S	Labe	46	31	2514	24	1817-18
3347	39	William S	Labe	46	31	2514	24	1817-18
1454	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1455	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1456	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1457	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1458	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1459	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1460	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1461	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1462	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1463	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1464	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1465	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1466	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1467	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1468	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1469	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1470	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1471	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1472	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1473	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1474	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1475	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1476	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1477	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1478	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1479	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1480	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1481	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1482	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1483	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1484	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1485	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1486	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1487	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1488	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1489	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1490	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1491	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1492	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1493	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1494	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1495	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1496	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1497	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1498	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1499	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18
1500	39	Ward	Foods	151	29	1914	1914	1819-18

[illegible]

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the face-  
ing base are annual distributions based on the last  
quarterly earnings per share. Dividends may be paid in  
cash or payments not designated as regular stock  
identified in the following footnotes:  
  
%     — Annual rate plus stock  
%     — Liquidation dividend, — Declared or paid since  
%     1971 plus stock dividend.  
%     — Declared or paid in stock during 1971; estimated  
%     cash values on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.  
%     — Declared or paid in cash during 1971.  
%     — Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with  
%     dividend arrears, — New issue.  
%     — Declared or paid at action taken at 1972 annual  
%     meeting, — Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock  
%     dividend, — Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock  
%     dividend, — Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock  
%     dividend value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.  
%     — Called, — Ex dividend, — Ex dividend and sale,  
%     in full called, — With warrants, — Without  
%     warrants, — Non-cumulative, — Cumulative.  
%     — When issued, — No limit.  
%     — Conversion privilege, — Redeemable, — Convertible,  
%     under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by  
%     such companies, — Foreign issues subject to later  
%     action.  
%     Years high and low range does not include change  
%     to latest day's trading.  
%     — Selling price stock dividend, amounting to 10  
%     percent or more has been paid the year's high-low  
%     range and dividend are shown for the new stock

Intel System

**al Lien Sinking Fund Bonds**  
**ue October 1, 1997**

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**Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis**  
**Incorporated**

**The First Boston Corporation**

**Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.**

**Kidder, Peabody & Co.**  
 Incorporated  
**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**  
 Incorporated  
**Smith, Barney & Co.**  
 Incorporated  
**White, Weld & Co.**  
 Incorporated  
**Reynolds Securities Inc.**  
**Hill Samuel Securities Corporation**  
**UBS-DB Corporation**  
**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**  
**First Mid America Inc.**

James Reston, C.L.  
Sulzberger, Tom Wicker,  
Joseph Kraft, Russell  
Baker, Art Buchwald —  
read them in the Tribune.

**Dfls. 50,000,000**

**SOUTH AFRICAN IRON AND  
STEEL INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED**  
(ISCOR)

(payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by the  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)

# Business.

## Comment

**Comment.** James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.



—1972— Stocks and						—1972— Stocks and						—1972— Stocks and					
High, Low,		Div. in \$		Srs.	Net	High, Low,		Div. in \$		Srs.	Net	High, Low,		Div. in \$		Srs.	Net
P/E	High	Low	Last	% Chgs		P/E	High	Low	Last	% Chgs		P/E	High	Low	Last	% Chgs	
100%						100%						100%					

(Continued on next page.)

**20th OCTOBER 1972**

**Offering Price 203p**

**Laurence, Prust & Co.**

Lazard Frères et Cie.  
Lazard Frères & Co.  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Marck, Finck & Co.  
Marshall Lynch, Royal Securities Limited  
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Monte dei Paschi di Siena  
Morgen Grenfell & Co. Limited  
National Westminster Bank Limited  
Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.  
Nomura Securities International, Inc.  
Nordic Bank Limited  
Nordiska Föreningsbanken A.B.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.  
Peterbroeck, van Camphenout Securities S.A.  
Pictet International Ltd.  
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Aktieselskab  
Rowe & Pimten  
The Royal Bank of Canada  
Saifi Securities International Limited  
Salaman Brothers  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Singer & Friedlander Limited  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Smith, Barney and Co. Incorporated  
Societa' Finanziaria Assicurativa  
(Gruppo RAS)  
Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
Svenska Handelsbanken  
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited  
C. G. Thinks & Burkhardt  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)  
Limited  
Verenbank in Hamburg  
M. M. Werburg-Brinkmann, Wirtz & Co.  
S. G. Werburg & Co. Ltd.  
White, Wald & Co. Limited  
Williams, Glyn & Co.  
Wood Gundy Limited  
Yamachi Securities Co. of New York

October 1972

# ORION







**RECEIVED**



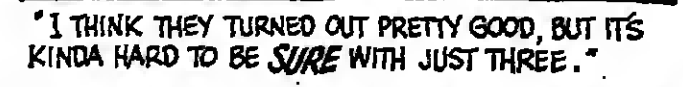
**By Alan Truscott**

## DENNIS THE MENACE

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

R	A	H	U	E	I	P	B	S	S	R	A
A	R	E	O	F	E	A	I	R	A	H	E
D	I	A	I	L	E	R	T	R	I	I	I
S	O	N	E	M	O	R	E	F	R	N	E
E	C	O	N	T	I	N	S	U	N	I	T
A	L	O	S	E	L	C	S	G	A	S	T
C	E	L	E	P	R	A	I	S	E	S	
A	S	S	H	E	E	F	E	C	T	S	
C	R	I	S	I	S	I	S	S	I	T	E
S	I	A	R	E	I	N	I	D	S	I	T
E	R	R	I	E	A	C	R	I	S	E	
T	R	I	D	I	A	L	T	E	R	N	A
O	B	S	E	R	V	E	S	I	O	V	E
F	I	E	S	P	E	R	E	T	I	E	D
F	A	N	I	S	I	S	T	E	R	D	E

# DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADDEJ		2. 100% to the Address - 100% bill to Agent - 100%	

BAILY				
-------	--	--	--	--

KLUBEC				

SHAUTI				

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER

(Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: OAKEN CLUCK FECUND MISFIT  
Answers Generally comes after chess—A MOUSE

## TWO LOVE STORIES

*By Julius Lester. Dial. 180 pp. \$4.95.*

**GORILLA, MY LOVE**

*By Toni Cade Bambara. Random House. 177 pp. \$5.9*

**Reviewed by Anatole Broyard**

**T**HREE two books by black authors read as if they were revolutions apart. Mr. Lester's "Two Love Stories" are gentle, sentimental, skin-deep, humorless and old-fashioned. Miss Bambara's is 15 stories in "Gorilla, My Love" are tough, violent, funny and frantically "relevant." Anyone who felt that

black writing might be moving toward some kind of conformity would find little evidence of it here.

"Basketball Game," the first of Mr. Lester's two novellas, is as stiffly posed and anachronistic as something out of an old-fashioned diary forum in a small town. Even in their time and place, these pictures, these sentiments, can hardly have been vivid or moving. Though there

Miss Sambara reads as if had written her stories to a deliberate and shocking contrast to Mr. Lester's. Every including middle-aged me seems to be fighting all time. Men "lee" skill. wives simply because some came out of their. Almost the characters are dressed in the latest styles in ictian. And, of course, English is spoken here.

is no reason a black author should not get down off the barricades if he wants to, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Lester should have wished to walk these featureless streets.

In this story, a black 14-year-old boy and his family move to an all-white neighborhood in Nashville. When Allen, the boy, plays basketball in his driveway, a white girl his age comes out from the house next door and asks to play with him. They begin to play regularly, but he is so afraid of bodily contact with her that he always stands by and lets her outscore him.

Everybody, black and white, warns him against this peculiar

With all this, Miss Bar is sometimes very funny: times very real and some very good. There's a won character in one of her called "Missie" Ham E. He's an old blues singer, po who is being coaxed by a record company scout and young black secretary to N North and record. Looking young black woman. Miss Ham Rider says: "I don't no cotton songs, sister. I ain't never worked in the or shucked corn. And I sing no nappy-head church neither. And no sad m about losing my woman eking my mind. I ain't nev

friendship, but Allen insists that it is innocent. It might well be, for the author asks us to believe that, at 14, Allen hasn't even a visual or conceptual notion of what a female sexual organ is like. This, in face of the fact that his friends are the sort who do not hesitate to copulate with their girls in his presence. After some 70-odd pages of build-up, if we can call it that, the girl moves to another neighborhood, but not before vowing eternal friendship. Months later, Allen runs into her in a department store. She is with another white girl and cuts him dead—whereupon he goes home, pulls down the bas-

to women and turns the tr  
Once he is persuaded, the  
blues singer says: "I'm gonna  
drink directly and pass pain-  
things. My bad soulsever  
my green hat... On a  
Nokoma and my stocking  
In spite of her relentless  
temporaneity, Miss Bambara  
organizes a historical trea-  
sure when she sees one. Thoug-  
ht is quite young, she has a t-  
for reverending old people.  
"My Man Boyanne," the fil-  
oed Hazel does a line, grif-  
slow drag with old blind. On  
their two bellies drummin'  
message old as black his  
while her militant children o-  
her for being too soulful for

The second novella, "Catskill Morning," is even stickier. In this one, Mr. Lester has crossed the "color line" of the first story to write about two of the "whitest" young people to be found in recent fiction. The girl is a blonde and the boy is a blond. They are infatuated with her fingertips with a fairy-tale fondness for dramatising herself. The boy, a bit older, is a nature counselor. In the camp she has been sent to while her parents are in Europe. Though he feels that there is something so amazing about her, he has no reservations on a mountain and her being belongs to ballet, they manage somehow to fall in love. When they fall out again, they

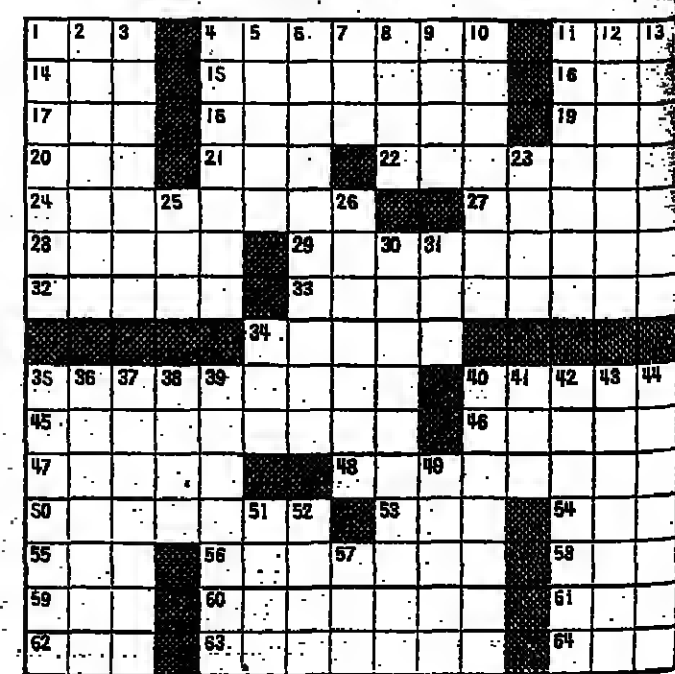
Mr. Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD By WILL

**By Bill W.**

**ACROSS**

- |                           |                              |                            |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Ring outcomes           | 47 Outlander                 | 9 Big bird                 |
| 4 Carnival man            | 48 Noted Russian fixer       | 10 Antarctic body          |
| 11 Communication:         | 50 Big brothers of           | 11 Keespake                |
|                           | 15 Across                    | 12 Jet-set member          |
| 14 With S Down, famous    | 53 Compass point             | 13 Earth-measuring science |
| Argentine                 | 54 Pronoun                   | 23 English statesman       |
| 15 Small Spanish coin     | 55 Butter unit               | 25 Tennessee athlete       |
| 16 Sheep                  | 56 Reactive toxin            | 26 Alps man, at times      |
| 17 Asian holiday          | 59 Make bigger: Abbr.        | 30 Campus area             |
| 18 Shopping-mall features | 60 Lite rush hour traffic    | 31 City on the Pacific     |
| 19 "O sole —"             | 61 Recent: P.H.S.            | 34 Transgression           |
| 20 Dernier —              | 62 Between H.S.T. and J.F.K. | 35 Reprimanded             |
| 21 Mrs. Hoover            | 63 City on the Hudson        | 36 — hearty                |
| 22 Interrupt              | 64 — Juan                    | 37 Letter                  |
| 23 Delightful             |                              | 38 Decamp                  |
| 27 Scorch lightly         |                              | 39 Daydream                |
| 28 Industrialist          |                              | 40 —                       |
| Cyrus                     |                              |                            |
| 29 Flirts                 | 1 Two-masted ships           | 41 Worthless thing         |
| 32 Plant-stem part        | 2 Ignore one's diet          | 42 Calamine and others     |
| 33 Excessively flattering | 3 Glut                       | 43 Part of Ethiopia        |
| 34 Energy                 | 4 Kind of triangle           | 44 Strain                  |
| 35 English steel center   | 5 See 14 Across              | 45 Scornful look           |
| 40 Cay                    | 6 Taught by constant         | 51 — Domini                |
| 45 Man of Murmansk        | 7 Greek vowel                | 52 Laurel                  |
|                           |                              | 57 Bother                  |



delicately



## Trail A's, 2 Games to 1

the lesser figures in an eight-man trade last winter between Cincinnati and Houston.

Then, in the first half of the seventh, having just escaped Oakland's strongest threat of the game, the Reds pieced together their run and their victory.

They started with a leadoff single to left field by Perez and a sacrifice bunt by Menke that moved Perez to second base. Geramino, who also figured in the Cincinnati-Houston deal, followed with a single to center and Perez headed for third.

The A's might have lucked out because Perez lost his footing in the wet grass after reaching third and slid down halfway between the bag and home.

But the Oakland center fielder, George Hendrick, was still relaying the ball into the infield and nobody on the Oakland team apparently noticed Perez's quandary as he scrambled to his feet in time to make it home.

In the eighth, the Reds almost padded their lead at the expense of Vida Blue, who relieved Cooney Van Lierde.

The first, Pete Rose, hit a mean line drive toward second base that Ted Kubiak speared in a dive. The second, Joe Morgan, drew a walk and the third, Bob Tolson, singled through the middle.

In came Rollie Fingers, the right-handed relief pitcher with the handle to catch the work against the right-handed Johnny Bench, who had not gone to bat with two men on base all during the Series. And he soon was victimized by some way-out strategy.

With a count of three balls and two strikes, Williams went to the

CINCINNATI (N)					OAKLAND (A)				
	ab	r	h	bi		ab	r	h	bi
If	3	0	0	0	Campaneris, ss	3	0	0	0
n, 2b	3	0	0	0	Alou, rf	3	0	0	0
C	4	0	1	0	Ruhl, rf	4	0	0	0
3b	4	0	1	0	Espinosa, lb	2	0	0	0
lb	3	1	1	0	Endo, 3b	4	0	0	0
2b	2	0	1	0	Hendrick, rf	4	0	0	0
imo, rf	4	0	1	1	Tenace, c	3	0	0	0
y, ss	4	0	0	0	Green, 2b	2	0	1	0
phan, p	4	0	0	0	Marquez, ph	1	0	1	0
l, p	0	0	0	0	Lewis, pr	0	0	0	0
2b	0	0	0	0	Odum, p	1	0	0	0
als	0	0	0	0	Evans, ph	1	0	0	0
	31	1	4	1	Blay, c	0	0	0	0

Fingers, p .....				0	0	0	
Total .....				29	0	3	0
Cincinnati .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-4 2
Oakland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3 2

E-Tenace, Epstein, Bench, Morgan DP—Cincinnati 1 LOB—  
Cincinnati 8.

In came Rollie Fingers, the right-handed relief pitcher with the handlebar mustache, to work against the right-handed Johnny Bench, who had not gone to bat with two men on base all during the Series. And he soon was victimized by some way-out strategy.

OAKLAND, Oct. 19 (UPI).—"You've got to have vision all over the place to see both runners and still watch that throw coming in from the outfield," said A's manager Dick Williams, trying to explain the play in the seventh inning of last night's World Series game in which Cincinnati scored the game's only run.

Williams said the crowd was too noisy for any of his infielders to hear his shouts, or those of Oakland catcher Gene Tenace, that baserunner Tony Perez had stumbled rounding third and might be nailed at home on a relay.

Instead, shortstop Bert Campaneris took the throw from centerfielder George Hendrick and turned toward Cesar Geronimo, who had just rounded first after singling with Perez on second.

"I hear nothing. I watch the throw and Geronimo," said Campaneris.

"I was, hollering for the ball but nobody heard me," said Tenace. "The infielders were looking at the ball coming back from the outfield and the runner rounding first. They never knew Perez had tripped.

"If the play was made quickly, I think we could have had him." Williams said the ball hit by Geronimo wasn't his well and was slowed by the soggy grass in the outfield.

"I don't fault Hendrick at all," said Williams. "The ground was really wet and he was sliding down and stayed there. We all yelled but we had to compete with more than 40,000 people."

"And unless the relay from Campaneris was perfect, Perez probably could still have scored."

penance walk. But as Sencl  
reached slightly at the plate,  
Singers whipped a hard slider  
over the outside corner for a  
fingers strike three.

The inning ended when Men  
fouled out, leaving Cincinnati  
with red bases but still with a  
one-run lead.

**Carroll to Rescue**

Billingham protected the lead  
easily in the home half of the  
eighth, retiring the A's on three  
infield grounders. But in the last  
half of the ninth, he started by  
throwing three wilds to Mike  
Epstein. Epstein was replaced by Car-  
roll, the "hawk" of the bullpen  
who set a major-league record  
this summer with 37 saves in 65  
appearances.

Carroll didn't let the ball get  
out of the infield, either. He re-  
tired Epstein on a bouncer to sec-  
ond base. Sal Bando on a line

[illegible]

**ONE'S ENOUGH**—Cincinnati's Tony Perez scores in the seventh inning on Cesar Geronimo's single for the only run of the game. A's catcher Gene Tenace stands by.

By Red Smith

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 19 (UPI)—Oakland began as a nest of quitters trespassing on the land of Don Vicente Peralta and 120 years ago, and ever

off work at 4:30. There's no way he could make a 5:30 start, so he didn't go to work at all. Now he's got to blow another day's pay to make use of that \$10 ticket. Next time, maybe, he'll decide not to put in his money."

"Charles O. Finley and single member of the sports A's." The lyric salutes the team's energetic proprietor, colorful playbills, the multi-colored named Charles O. and players' facial foliage.

By Red Smith

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 1 (N.Y.T).—Oakland began as a nest of squatters trespassing on the rancho of Don Vicente Peraltá about 120 years ago, and ever since then the city has been looting over its shoulder as if eviction were imminent. This civic attitude of apprehension mixed with guilt was in evidence yesterday as residents apologized for Tuesday's cloudburst, which drowned out the first World Series game ever scheduled for the East Bay Area, and quaked over the possibility of another flood which never came yesterday.

"How do the fans here feel about giving up dinner at 5.30 p.m. but going see the television hucksters peddle their shaving cream at prime time in the Eastern markets?" a taxi driver was asked, and his answer was typical:

"They don't like it, but they're grateful to have the games here at all."

"Take my father," the cabman went on. "He had a \$10 ticket for yesterday's game, and he got

off work at 4:30. There was no way he could make a 5:30 start, so he didn't go to work at all. Now he's got to blow another day's pay to make use of that \$10 ticket. Next time, maybe, he'll decide not to put up his money."

**Television Rules**

It did not escape local fans such as there are, that afternoon games could have been played in pleasant weather both Tuesday and yesterday if the baseball hierarchy had not abdicated the scheduling authority to television. This fact was mentioned often yesterday, but generally in a tone of humble resignation. Meanwhile, the cast of characters was reassembling for the delayed opening.

The cast included more than 100 members of the Oakland Symphony Orchestra and chorus in tent on a second try at making baseball history. Never in 6 World Series have artists of such lofty rank entertained the clientele of Harold Furberman, the conductor, his baseball fans, and composer of the "Oakland Athletics Victory March" dedicated to

"Charles O. Finley and every single member of the swinging A's." The lyric salutes the home team's energetic proprietor, its colorful playbills, the mule mascot named Charley O and the players' facial foliage.

The artists had taken their places back of second base and were tuning up for the "Victory March" and "The Star Spangled Banner" Tuesday when the deluge came. Their flight, under a battering downpour of rain and hailstones, was the most exciting spectacle of the Series. A bass fiddle won, with a French horn and a bassoon getting place and show.

**Generosity**

Since then, a principal topic of discussion has been Finley's announced plan to give \$5,000 each to three players. Gene Tenace, Mike Hegan and Joe Rudi, all of whom contributed importantly to Oakland's victories in the first two games. Since being reminded of a rule against "bonus or prizes" for World Series play, Finley has insisted that he is merely giving Tenace, Hegan and Rudi retroactive salary increases.

**BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19 (UPI).**—Argentina took a three-stroke lead over Australia yesterday after the first round of the Eisenhower Cup, the world championship of amateur team golf.

The defending champion United States was in third place, tied for sixth place, nine strokes off the pace in this 54-hole event.

Roberto Monguzzi and Juan Carlos Devoto of Argentina, at home on the narrow fairways of the thick-lined Olivos Country Club, each turned in one-under-par 70s. Their partner, Luis Daneri, shot a 72 to give Argentina 212 strokes.

Four players compete for each of the 32 participating nations; but only the three best cards are scored each day.

Australia is second with 215 strokes on 70 by Anthony Greshman, a 71 by Terrence Ross Gale, and a 74 by Michael P. Cahill.

West Germany and Spain were

## The Scoreboard

**TENNIS** — At Vancouver, British Columbia, Australia's Roy Emerson beat Graham Sladen of England, 6-0, 6-1, 6-1, to reach the quarterfinals of a World Championship Tennis tournament. Others to reach the quarterfinals were Arthur Ashe of the United States, Brian Pearce of New Zealand and Tom Okker of the Netherlands. The Ashe-Emerson Australian Fed Stroll, 6-4, 7-5; Okker won, 7-6, 6-0 over American Cliff Richey and Fabe beat Alan Stiff of Australia, 6-4, 6-2.

At Barcelona, favorites Stan Smith of the United States and Romanian Ilie Năstase, the surprise victors to reach the semifinals of the Cannes Grand Prix tennis tournament, Smith beat Jose Querrero of Spain, 6-2, 6-3, and Năstase beat Hans Kirschmeyer of West Germany, 7-5, 6-3.

At Munich, West Germany beat 217s. West Germany got 70s from Friedrich Janssen and Veit Pögel and a 770 from Jan Müller. Roman Tay and Eduardo de la Riva had 723s for Spain, and Nicasio Sagardui 73.

Britain was in fourth spot with 218 on a 71 by Mike Bonallack and a 73 by Hugh Stuart and a 74 by Charlie Green.

The United States, Japan and Canada were tied for fifth with 221 strokes each. Marvin Gilles paced the Americans with a 73 backed by 74s from Ben Cronshaw and Mark Hayes. U.S. 1971 amateur champion Martin West was out of the team scoring with a 76.

COLLEGES		Saturday	
Favorites	Pts.	Underdogs	
Bozeman Coll.	5	Pittsburgh	
"Clemson	5	Virginia	
"Harvard	2 1/2	Cornell	
"Duke	7 1/2	Maryland	
"Ohio State	15	Indiana	
"Mich. State	15	Wisconsin	
"Purdue	18	Northwestern	
"W. Virginia	5	Tennessee	
Alabama	6 1/2	Colgate	
"Princeton	4	Columbia	
"Yale	7	Yankee	
"Stanford	10 1/2	Georgetown	
"Auburn	pickem	Cal. Tech	
"Okla. State	7	Harvard	
"Mississippi	17	Illinois	
Michigan	17	Navy	
"Air Force	10	Colorado	
Oklahoma	18	Ore.	
"Wash. St.	18 1/2	Oreg.	
Stanford	7 1/2	Miami (Fla.)	
Boston	8	Arkansas	
"Texas	6 1/2	TCU	
"Texas A-M	3		
Sunday		PEOS	
"Jete	8	Caltech	
"Gaits	9	Baylor	
"Delphins	13	Penn.	
"Oregon	12 1/2	Falcons	
"Packers	2	Ole Miss	
Browns	3 1/4	Chapel Hill	
Lions	6	Engle	
"Clarets	16	Bengali	
"Hams	6	Cowboy	
"Redskins	16 1/2	Broncos	
"Raiders	12 1/2	Salts	
"Afers			
Monday		Nears	
Vikings	7		
"Boms team.			

(Continued from Back Page)

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ROME, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Rudi Lubbers, 27-year-old Dutch champion, was named yesterday as official challenger for the European heavyweight boxing title won last week by Britain's Joe Bugner. The European Boxing Union said Lubbers had replaced British champion Danny McAlinden.

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Observer

## The Revenge Vote

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get those bums on welfare.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get those bums in the Pentagon who are wasting billions of dollars.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get those rich college-kid demonstrators who burn the flag.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get those rich South Vietnamese generals who send their profits from the heroin trade to numbered bank accounts in Zurich.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get those judges who tolerate permissiveness, thereby causing crime in the streets.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get those school buses.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get those wheat dealers.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get Ramsey Clark, Jane Fonda and anybody else who goes to Hanoi.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get William F. Buckley Jr., Sammy Davis Jr. and anybody else modified by "Junior" who has been ostentatious about embracing the Nixon ticket.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get Daniel Ellsberg.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get Frank Sinatra.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get those who have lost faith in America.

If President Nixon is re-elected, he is going to get a lot of people and things you have wanted gotten for a long time but which couldn't be gotten during his first term because of delicate political reasons.

If Sen. McGovern is elected, he is going to get a lot of people and things you have wanted gotten for the last four years.

For revenge upon life's wearisome injustices, re-elect President Nixon.

For vengeance upon life's tiring inevitabilities, elect Sen. McGovern.

And remember, no matter which man wins, taxes must rise.



Baker

"The Beach at Villerville, 1908," by Jacques Henri Lartigue.

## He Put A Century On Film

By David Shirley

NEW YORK (UPI)—"I have taken pictures for no one but myself," says the French photographer Jacques Henri Lartigue. "Like Proust, I couldn't let my life slip by without having a record of it."

The photographs by Lartigue on view at two New York galleries are as private and unguardedly revealing as a diary. They are an intimate souvenir of Lartigue's life, a close-up portrait of his experiences and of his family and friends, his wives and mistresses. As such, they are warm and human. And they are suffused with more than a touch of delightful humor and nostalgia.

But the pictures are also one man's vision of the 20th century—a reflection of its mores, fashions and growth. His swift and perceptive eye has let little slip by. An unflappable and ubiquitous observer, he has been clicking away ever since his father gave him his first camera in 1902, a lumbering contraption with accordion-like folds and an ungainly tripod.

"I was 6 and very small," recalls the 76-year-old Frenchman who has a Jean Cocteau whimsy. "I had to climb on a stool to take my first pictures of Maman and Papa."

In his lifetime Mr. Lartigue has snapped more than 300,000 photographs and has preserved most of them in his



Lartigue

Paris home, which, he says, because of the numerous stacks and files, resembles a "branch of the Bibliothèque Nationale." Approximately 100 selected works, primarily from the early years of the century, are on display at the Witkin and the Kallergalleries.

One can see, among other things, sepias and black and whites of his bearded papa and pompous mama, his sober-faced brother Zisou attempting to fly with an umbrella, a pretty and forlorn cousin in a drenched dress at the beach.

"I was the youngest in my family," Mr. Lartigue said in an interview in French. "I couldn't join in with the others because of my age. I was an outsider and my camera became my friend and magical plaything and we watched the others together."

Later on, he caught the piquant elusiveness of his first wife, Elie, and the comical voluptuousness of a Romanian prostitute whose looks suggest a cross between a cabaret dancer and a high priestess.

Like a precocious voyeur, he followed and photographed the stylish ladies of the Belle Epoque who strolled in the Bois de Boulogne in their bouffant, flowery hats and fancy dresses. The men are seen there and at the racetrack in their jaunty white suits, top hats, painted moustaches, with hair parted and razor-sharp down the middle. Then there are spectacular pictures of the first automobile racers, topcoats on wheels, bolts with a sail, sledges with helicopter propellers and the first gawky flying machines.

Lartigue says that, although he has taken pictures all his life, his work became known only 10 years ago through publication in *Life* magazine. This was followed by a Museum of Modern Art exhibition. He has earned his living primarily as a figurative painter working in a Bonnard style. Now he is about to take a trip through America and says that he has film for 7,000 pictures. "It'll be an unforgettable trip," he notes.

## Extortionist In U.S. Banks On Wrong Man

DALLAS, Oct. 19 (AP)—Police reported that an attempted extortion at the Village Bank failed yesterday. A switchboard operator said she received a call from a man demanding \$10,000 for the safe return of the wife of a bank vice-president.

That particular vice-president isn't married.

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## PEOPLE: Fictional Norman Stirs the Author's

Norman Mailer, author of "The Naked and the Dead," has lodged a protest against the publication of a novel that depicts an intellectual named Norman Mailer being shot while he is partly naked. Mailer made the complaint in his own words—many words—during a meeting with Alan Leichuk, the novel's author, publishing industry sources disclosed. "It was wild, really wild," said one witness to the meeting, which took place on Sept. 29 at the New York office of Leichuk's lawyer. "There was shouting and screaming and yelling."

At last was a relatively brief passage in Leichuk's work, "American Mischief." As printed in galley proofs, the scene depicts the murder of the fictional Mailer by a fictional young radical, Lenny Fines. The fictional Mailer is shot in the buttocks while his trousers are down.

One supporter of Leichuk, who attended the meeting but who did not want to be identified, reported that Mailer began by pounding the conference table and shouting, "By the time this is over, Leichuk, you ain't going to be nothin' but a hunk of hair and some fillings." He said Mailer observed that "I wouldn't die with my pants down."

Mailer's attorney, Charles Rembar, who was also present, denied that his client had used exactly these words. Rembar reported that Leichuk's lawyer "reached a pitch and a decibel level that in the nontechnical sense people would call hysterical." Questioned later, Leichuk said: "I would not like either the meeting or the scene (in the novel) blown out of proportion. The scene is four pages out of 500, and it obviously plays a small part in the overall texture of the book." Leichuk did not divulge specifically if he had made any changes in the book as a result of the meeting, but he observed "I may have made small changes in relation to that scene and several other scenes, but they were all small changes and nothing in the way of a basic change."

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